LONDON, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 4-5, 1992

SERIALS DIVISION

Algeria Hints It May Deny Some Seats to Islamic Party

Violent Reaction Feared As Council Investigates Complaints on Election

By Youssef M. Ibrahim New York Times Service
PARIS—The Algerian government signaled

Friday that it may take action to deny Islamic fundamentalists a large number of the 188 seats they won in parliamentary elections last week Government officials said that investigation of up to 300 complaints about election irregu-larities could result in the cancellation of many of the 188 seats that the Islamic Salvation Front won in the first round of elections for the 430member parliament. The election brought the Islamic Front within 28 seats of an absolute

majority in the parliament. Any move to cancel some of these seats could, in the view of many foreign diplomats and Algerian affairs experts, trigger violent reactions among the hundreds of thousands of Islamie fundamentalists.

The Constitutional Council has received official complaints about possible fraud in 145 constituencies, Agence France-Presse quoted a council spokesman as saying Friday in Algiers. The council is overseeing the elections and is to decide by the end of next week if any polls were

rigged and must be re-held.]
The Islamic Front is sure to get an absolute majority in the second round of parliamentary elections set for Jan. 16, and many Algerians and foreign diplomats are convinced that it. would have no difficulty in securing 28 seats

that would give it the necessary 216 majority in the National People's Assembly.

In fact, most observers of the Algerian political scene say that despite anti-fundamentalist demonstrations on Thursday by at least 200 000 march. Islamic Event considers many 200,000 people, Islamic Front candidates were leading in more than 150 electoral districts of the 199 in which winners will be determined in the second round. . .

Given this advantage, the Islamic Front could win more than two-thirds of the seats in the new parliament, thus securing the majority needed to alter the Algerian constitution, as it has vowed to do, to transform Algeria into a fundamentalist Islamic state. A simple majority would not allow the Front to alter the constitution, although it would allow for the introduction of vast measures of Islamication to over-turn the secularist character of the Algerian nation of 26 million.

President Chadli Bendjedid, a former general and the constitutional chief of state until the end of his term in December 1993, has vowed that he will not allow a change in the constitution, but he has also repeatedly said that he will

not interrupt the electoral exercise. The Algerian Army, which selected the president more than decade ago, is thought to strongly disapprove of the Islamic Front, but it also profoundly dislikes the defeated National Liberation Front, which led Algeria into economic and political chaos after 30 years"

of single-party rule.

The government's maneuver to overturn the fundamentalist tide has drawn warnings from

several quarters, including a nervous French establishment, which sees dire consequences in See ALGERIA, Page 4



FLIGHT FROM GUNFIRE — Pro-government demonstrators in Tbilisi, Georgia, fleeing Friday as masked men threw smoke bombs and shot into crowds. Page 4.

(Permanent) Power Play on UN Security Council

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service UNITED NATIONS, New York — By allowing Russia to take over the Soviet Union's permanent Security Council seat last week, the three Western powers believe that they have postponed action for several years on demands by Germany, Japan and several large Third World countries for permanent membership on

Diplomats now say a consensus is forming that the United Nations should not give serious consideration to reviewing the privileged position of the five World War II victors, who hold permanent Security Council seats and a veto

over its decisions, before the mid-1990s. Britain, which was given the permanent seat n 1945 along with the United States, France,

Security Council to confirm Russia's enhanced . position by holding its first-ever summit meeting this month at the level of heads of state or

Britain has told other permanent members that such a council summit conference, coming just as Butros Butros Ghali takes up his duties as the new secretary general, would underscore Russia's commitment to working through the United Nations for peace, nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament, officials say.

The Bush administration appears to be sup-porting the call for a summit, which would be presided over by Prime Minister John Major since Britain holds the council's presidency in January, U.S. officials said Thursday, But the attitude of France and China is unclear.

The collapse of the Soviet Union was a logical moment to reopen the UN founding charter and review the Security Council's composition, many nations contend.

But as the Soviet Union disintegrated, the United States, with the support of Britain, France and China, moved swiftly, without pnblic debate or any attempt to reopen the charter, to ensure that its seat went to Russia.

The United States and its allies were able to get their way because through their vetoes they have control over all decisions of the Security Council, which most approve its own membership as well as any changes in the UN Charter.

Germany and Japan both say they deserve a permanent council seat as economic powers that are paying a rising share of UN hills. Since most strife occurs in the developing

world, leading Third World nations argue, the council would be a more effective peacemaker they had permanent representation on it.

Nevertheless, the present permanent men bers appear confident that they can hold the line against change until the middle of the decade, largely because Germany and Japan, the two strongest candidates for new seats, have softened their demands.

Japan's appetite for a permanent seat was appeased somewhat by its election to the council this year for a two-year term as a rotating

Bonn softened its campaign for a permanent seat when the two Germanys reunited because it feared that such a demand, coming immediately after reunification, might alarm its neigh-

U.S., in Shift, Wants to Give 6 Republics Full IMF Role

ESTABLISHED 1887

States Would Gain Use Of Billions of Dollars In Development Loans

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Bush administration, moving quickly to assist the economic transformation of Russia and five other former Soviet republics, urged Friday that they be admitted to full membership in the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

For about six months before its collapse at the end of the year, the Soviet Union had been eligible only for a specially created associate membership in the two international financial institutions, allowing Moscow to receive advice hut not loans.

The administration had opposed opening the Fund and Bank to the Soviet Union, which under Mikhail S. Gorbachev had expressed interest in joining the organizations more than two years ago. Mr. Gorbachev formally requested membership at a summit meeting of industrial nations in July. When the Bank and Fund were first established in 1945, Moscow had spurned membership.

Full membership for Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan and Armenia the former republics with which the United States is establishing diplomatic relations— will allow them access to billions of dollars in development loans to help make the unsettling transition from a centralized to a free-market

This supportive move by the Bush administration precedes by a few weeks the assembling

Following Russia's lead, other republics begin to raise prices. Page 4.

of a large international conference in Washington to discuss aid to the newly independent nations joined in a Commonwealth of Independent States. Dates for that conference are not final, the State Department said Friday, but it is likely to take place around Jan. 22, financial

The former republics began this week to free prices from state control and take other steps to open their economies to market forces, causing considerable hardship to citizens. Behind the disruptive changes looms the threat of morest

"The dramatic developments in the former Soviet Union have created new opportunities and challenges for international financial cooperation," Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady said Friday in a statement announcing the American policy change. United States backing virtually assures that the former republics will be admitted to the two institutions, to which 156 nations belong.

will further market-oriented economic reform in these newly independent nations," Mr. Brady said. "We will work with them to assure that their applications are considered as quickly as

Mr. Brady also said that the United States was prepared to support membership for the other former Soviet republies that Washington recognizes but with which it has not yet decided to establish full diplomatic relations. These republics are Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Georgia and Moldova. The United States is awaiting assurances from those republics on their political and economic development, including the protection of dem-

ocratic rights.
A spokesman for the IMF said Friday that the length of time it takes for a country to become a functioning member of the institution varies greatly. Czechoslovakia completed the process in about eight months; Poland took four years. Apart from submitting a formal application for membership, the republies would have to enact enabling legislation to join

See IMF, Page 4

East Asians Will Press Bush to Ease Trade Demands Japan's trade surplus with the United States more difficult for the United States to sustain for 1991 was around \$41 hillion. Although its balancing military presence in the Western By Michael Richardson jor countries in the region, particularly Japan and South Korea. tional Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE - East Asian nations, fearing will urge President George Bush to moderate. his demands for trade liberalization by Japan and other countries in the area, officials and analysis said Friday.

Asian officials cautioned that excessive U.S. pressure for trade restructuring by East Asian nations could inflame anti-American sentiment and crode Washington's security ties with maMr. Bush, who has said repeatedly in recent

Many business leaders accompanying Bush hope to drum up business in Japan, Page ?

trade to help revive the U.S. economy, will hold formal talks with Singaporean leaders on Satur-day before flying to South Korea and Japan. He arrived in Singapore on Friday from Australia.

South Korea had a trade delicit with the United days that East Asia must make concessions on States of \$720 million in the first 11 months of 1991. American officials assert that the refusal of both Japan and South Korea to open their rice markets to imports is contributing to a deadlock in the Uruguay Round of global free

trade negotiations. J.N. Mak, the senior defense analyst at the Institute of Strategie and International Studies in Kuala Lumpur, said. If Bush pushes too hard on the economic front, it may well make it

its balancing military presence in the Western

served notice that the United States must leave the Subic Bay Naval Station by the end of 1992, American forces in the Far East will depend primarily on bases in Japan and South Korea. Washington had been seeking a three-year phaseout period for Subic, which services the U.S. 7th Fleet and plays a major role in project-

See BUSH, Page 4



Friday that it was suspending its departure for a scheduled session in Washington next week because of Israel's decision to expel 12 Palestinian activists from the occupied territories.

Palestinian Expulsions:

New Snag for Peace Talks

JERUSALEM - The Palestinian delegation to the Arab-Israeli peace talks announced on

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

Following a meeting Friday morning, Pales-tinian leaders here said that they would await a decision by the Palestine Liberation Organization about whether to travel to Washington. The delegates were to have left Friday morning for Amman for consultations with Jordanian delegates en route to the talks.

Local Palestinian activists, including a delegation spokeswoman, Hanan Ashrawi, indicated that it was unlikely that the Palestinians would withdraw from the two-mouth-old peace process or boycott the Washington talks. But their official statement said that they expected the United States, as sponsor of the negotia-tions, to intervene and force Israel to "nullify this grave breach of international law."

The United States on Friday criticized Israel over the expulsions. Agence France-Presse reported from Washington.

["The United States strongly condemns the Israeli government decision," said Richard A. Boucher, a State Department spokesman. "We

have urged Israel at the highest levels to recon-

sider and rescind its decision."] The expulsion decision "is a continuation of Israel's destructive policy designed to torpedo the peace process," said the Palestinian statement, which was drawn up by a group including the local Palestinian leader Faisal Husseini, Mrs. Ashrawi and another delegation member, Sari Nusseibeh. It added, "The credibility of the cosponsor and host of the current round of bilateral negotiations, the United States, is gravely undermined unless immediate and effective action is taken."

The Israeli Defense Ministry on Friday provided details about 12 Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza Strip who were arrested and ordered deported on Thursday in the largest such action in three years. The government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Sbamir decided on the move following the slaying Wednesday of 2 Jewish settler in Gaza, apparently in an Arab

Israeli officials said six of the 12 were mem-bers of the PLO-affiliated Popular Front for the Liberation of Palesune, a leftist faction connected to previous shooting incidents in which three other Jewish settlers were killed in the last two months. Others of those arrested belong to the mainstream Fatah faction of the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, as well as the smaller

See ISRAEL, Page 4

Flicker of Hope As Latest Truce Calms Croatia

By Chuck Sudetic

New York Times Service BELGRADE - After six months of escalating warfare and a night and a day of intense clashes, fighting between Serhs and Croats appeared to wane on Croatia's battlefields Friday night as a truce that could precede deployment of United Natious peacekeeping forces took

It is far too early to call the cease-fire successful. But reports that guns fell silent in Vinkovci. Sibenik and other Croatian hot spots has sent hopes soaring in Yugoslavia that open Serb-Croat hostilities are near an end and that UN peacekeeping forces may soon arrive to guarantee that a new violence does not erupt.

"The shelling stopped at 5 minutes to 6," a desk officer at the crisis center in the front-line town of Vinkovci told a Reuters reporter. "But you can't talk about a cease-fire succeeding just because there's no shooting in the first 20 min-

In Croatia's blacked-out capital, Zagreb, anti-aircraft fire and the thud of distant explosions ended just before the deadline. Ten minutes later sirens sounded an all-clear to a gener-

Similar reports arrived from Sisak, Zadar and other Croatian towns. But scattered explosions were noted in Osijek, and unconfirmed Belgrade radio and Yugoslav news agency reports spoke of Croatian attacks near Okucani and Novska after the deadline had passed.

Breast Cancer: Wonders of Post-Op Treatment For that reason, researchers are hesitant to set a time at cancer research over the last two decades. Incidence of

By David Brown

WASHINGTON - Chemotherapy and hormone treatments commonly given after surgery to women with breast cancer are much more effective in prolonging life than had previously been believed, a new study

The benefit of these treatments, in fact, increases yearly during the first decade after breast cancer is discovered and persists long after most women have

Whereas recurrences of most types of cancer appear

which a woman can be declared "cured."

The findings have prompted some experts at least to

Martin D. Abeloff, clinical director of the oncology center at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, said: When you begin to get out to 10 years of follow-up, we are really now in a position where we can begin to talk

Office last month presented Congress a review of breast

breast cancer is rising in the United States and in much Nevertheless, the new findings show that the benefits of the industrialized world. It is estimated that 175,000 of hormone or chemotherapy in hreast cancer are more new cases will be diagnosed in the United States this noticeable 10 years after surgery than five years after. nine American women will develop the disease during raise the possibility that the drugs may have permanent her lifetime. Although treatments are now more effective, this has not offset the rising incidence of the disease, the report concluded.

The Lancet study shows, however, that the usefulness of new therapies in providing most women with years of productive life after a diagnosis is greater than previously realized.

William C. Wood, chairman of surgery at Emory See CANCER, Page 3

In talks on Thursday mediated by the UN See CLASHES, Page 4

The high-flying U.S. stock mar-kets of 1991 will be reviewed in charts, tables and articles that also look ahead.

General News

75

Following years of repression, Buddhism has made a come-back in Cambodia: Page 2. 1.849 Pound Yen . 124.65 5.2675

The Dollar

1.543

Kiosk

Dow Industrials Surge Past 3,200

Wall Street stocks powered ever higher Friday, with the Dow Jones industrials breaking the 3,200 level for the first time, as hope

for U.S. economic recovery continued to hearten investors. The blue-

chip gauge has gained about 10 percent since the interest-rate cuts on Dec. 20 that triggered the rally. Page 7.

stopped taking the drugs, according to research published Friday in The Lancet, a British medical journal.

in the first five years after surgery, breast cancers can recur decades after an apparently successful treatment.

about curing patients.

The new findings offset generally gloomy observations about breast cancer. The General Accounting



هِكُذُا مِن الأصل

After Repression, Cambodia Is Reborn in Buddha's Images

Red Cross Balks at Cambodia Prisoner Release

"Just to be invited to watch their release is

The head of the UN advance mission in

a useless exercise as far as we're concerned,"

he said. "It's also a violation of the peace

Cambodia, Ataul Karim, also declined a writ-

ten invitation to attend the releases.

Mr. Fresard said he would ask the five
permanent members of the UN Security

Council to take action on the issue because

the other previously warring factions were

also refusing to cooperate with the Red

The Geneva-based organization must have

access to all prisoners, be able to repeat visits

regularly, have unsupervised interviews with prisoners and be able to record names and

If any government does not agree to these conditions, Mr. Fresard said, the Red Cross

will not visit any prisons. It has never visited

a prison in Cambodia.
"We have no idea today who has been

released and who is still in prison," be said. Experience has shown that if the Red Cross

lets a government direct which prisoners and

desention facilities it should see, the authori-

full identification.

PHNOM PENH - Chay Hun brushed clay dust from the face of one of the scores of brightly col- He would not allow his name to be ored Buddha sculptures on display in from of the small factory in which she is trying to restore the shattered artistic beritage of Camhodian Buddhism.

"Once, to make Buddha images would have meant my death," said Mrs. Chav Hun, who has joined with other impoverished Cambodian artisans in several small Buddha factories in trying to replace the millions of Buddhist works of art and ritual objects destroyed in the 1970s by the avowedly godless Khmer Rouge, "Now, to make Buddha images is my duty."

The residents of the Prayuvong neighborhood of Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capital, devote themselves almost entirely to the husiness of re-creating the popular objects of veneration - sculptures and paintings of the Lord Buddha, spirit houses and Buddhist temple ornamentation - that were smashed, burned or huried by the black-uniformed soldiers of Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge leader.

In Prayuvong, which rests in the shadow of the gahled roof of the giant Prayuvong Buddhist temple. it is possible to see not only the rehirth of Buddhism among people who were once ordered at gunpoint to abandon their faith. Here one may also encounter the passion specifically the passionate hatred - that has numed to violence in recent weeks as leaders of the Khmer Rouge bave been allowed to return to Phnom Penh under auspices of the United Nations peace

of Pol Pot," said one of the young workers at the thatch-roofed factory managed by Mrs, Chay Hun. used, for fear, he said, that the Khmer Rouge might yet return to

riot when the Khmer Rouge return," he said, watching as giggling harefoot children played hide-andseek among a group of Buddha

PHNOM PENH - The Cambodian gov-

erament on Friday canceled the release of

400 political prisoners after the International

Committee of the Red Cross called it a pro-

The government was to have released 400

paganda show and refused to take part.

detainees over the weekend, among them political prisoners and POWs, but it called

off the event after the Red Cross and the head

of the UN advance mission threatened a

This is a show, a pure propaganda piece," said Jean-Jacques Fresard, the head of Red Cross operations in Cambodia, before the

Cambodian Foreign Ministry confirmed the

beforehand and expect us to be there," he

release of Cambodian political prisoners and

POWs, as outlined in the peace treaty signed

in October to end the civil war that had lasted

It has strict rules regarding its monitoring

almost 13 years.

"It is not enough to blow a whistle 48 hours

The Red Cross is in charge of directing the

"It is not a surprise that people tories. The attack threatened to un- to guide the country to elections in 6,000 Buddhist monasteries in dermine the fragile peace settlement reached between the current government and the three major Maoist in its leanings, imposed an rehel groups, including the Khmer

Khmer Rouge, Khieu Samphan, rebel leaders attended the first was nearly lynched in November meeting in Cambodia of the nahy a vengeful moh at his villa in the tion's Supreme National Council center of Phnom Penh, only a few on Monday. The council was creatblocks from the Prayuvong fac- ed under the United Nations plan

The Khmer Rouge, essentially Rouge took power in 1975.

"We want to kill all the followers mother, my father, my hrothers demonstrations in December and disease. Mr. Pol Pot saw Buddhism widespread anticipation of further as a decadent affectation and, as The nominal leader of the attacks, Khieu Samphan and other part of his revolution, sought to eliminate more than 1,500 years of Buddhist influence in Cambodia.

According to Cambodian government figures, there were more than 65,000 Buddhist monks and Cambodia before the Khmer

By the time the Khmer Rouge atheistic agrarian revolution on was ousted in 1979 by invading statues still drying in the warm sun.
These Khmer Rouge leaders are murderers. They murdered my

Rouge, in an attempt to end the 12year civil war with UN help.

Cambodia in the late 1970s that left more than one million Cambodians show, nearly 25.000 monks bad dead from murder, starvation and been massacred. A third of the na-

ties will always create a "model" prison with

well-fed prisoners and keep its abuses hidden,

Mr. Fresard said.
The Phnom Penh government has offered

to let the Red Cross visit only three prisons,

containing roughly 200 detainees of interest

The Foreign Ministry announced Thurs-day that it would release the prisoners from

two city prisons and a third in Kompone

Cham. 125 kilometers (80 miles) north of

names of those in detention, "you cannot even be sure they won't be rearrested 48

The precise number of detainees is not

Interior Ministry officials told Red Cross representatives on Dec. 11 that 1,260 political detainees and POWs were in jail. But at a

meeting Dec. 21, they said \$14 people were

The government bas said through its offi-cial news agency, SPK, that 1,034 people had

been released since the peace treaty was

Because the Red Cross does not know the

to the organization, he said.

hours later." Mr. Fresard said.

signed in October.

tion's monasteries had been de-stroyed and with them their holy books and artistic treasures. Members of the nation's much smaller Muslim and Christian minorities

were also ruthlessly persecuted. "The followers of Pol Pot killed our revered monks, and they destroyed the temples and all the centuries of beautiful art," said Kieng Kun Phary, a 25-year-old sculptor. "I am honored to try to help recreate part of it."

Kieng Kun Phary is typical of the crafismen of Prayuvong, virtu-ally all of whom lost loved ones to

the Khmer Rouge.

Two of his brothers and two of his sisters died during the Khmer Rouge reign. While he still finds it difficult to discuss their deaths without tears, he does say that his hrothers were executed by Khmer Rouge soldiers while his sisters died from starvation.

"Pol Pot did not give food to the people — there was no food — and my sisters were young." he said. using a small stick to carve out eyes on the face of a clay figurine of the Buddha. "My sisters withered and died."

The air in his small studio was thick with the smell of enamel paint drying on sculptures.
The work of Mr. Kieng Kun Phary and his neighbors has little in common with the statuary of

Cambodia's ancient masters. The mass-produced Buddhas of Prayuvong, sculpted in days or hours and then painted in bright shades of red and orange and green that are unknown in nature, are meant for small Cambodian villages where all images of the Lord Buddha were destroyed and where there is no money or time to create a great work of art.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Defends Weapons Shipments

BONN (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Kohi's government acknowledged Friday that it had exported weapons that belonged to the former East Germany to Uruguay and Finland, even though Germany has called for

worldwide reductions of arms sales.

The government said the shipments were legal, but the opposition Social Democrats disagreed. One opposition lawmaker, Hans Wallow, said, "These arms shipments constitute a spectacular violation of the weapons-control and export laws."

weapons control and sapekesman, Stefan Lang, said Germany had A Defense Ministry spokesman, Stefan Lang, said Germany had delivered five minesweepers and two ingboats to Uruguay and had agreed to send small-caliber arms and ammunition to Finland. He did not say how much the arms were worth. Mr. Lang said that the shipments were detailed by the government in a parliamentary session Oct. 30, that they were not secret transactions, and that they were completely legal because the goods were not sent to "areas of tension."

Jakarta Protests Actions in Australia

JAKARTA (Reuters) - Indonesia warned Australia on Friday that relations were becoming strained after a crowd protesting killings in East Timor harassed Indonesian diplomats in Canberra.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said that demonstrators had thrown bricks at two embassy cars leaving the Canberra compound on Thursday and that diplomats had been harassed. Police had failed to do more than shout at the moh to stop, he said.

The embassy has been picketed since Nov. 12, when Indonesian soldiers fired into a crowd of mourners in East Timor, killing scores of people and sparking an international outcry.

Dutch Leader to Visit South Africa

THE HAGUE (AP) - Prime Minister Rund Lubbers will be the first Dutch leader to visit South Africa next month after years of tense relations between the nations, the Foreign Ministry said Friday.

Mr. Luhbers and Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, who were invited hy President Frederik W. de Klerk of South Africa, will begin a: three-day visit on Feb. 18, the Foreign Ministry said. The visit will be the

first by a Dutch leader to South Africa in three decades.

In 1952, the Dutch prime minister, Willem Drees, traveled to South Africa to commemorate the tricentennial of the founding of the first. colonial settlement in present-day Capetown by Dutch traders. The government had no records of a previous visit this century.

Kenyan Replaces 2 Cabinet Rebels

NAIROBI (AFP) - President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya has appointed two new ministers and moved another after defections by cabinet members to the opposition, Kenya Broadcasting Corp. reported Friday.

The appointments came shortly after Mr. Moi dissolved parliament to pave the way for the first multiparty elections in the country in 22 years.

According to the radio, Mr. Moi appointed Kirugi M'Micindia as minister for research, science and technology, and James Kabingu Murgej as minister for livestock development. Jeremiah Nyaga was moved from the livestock post to become minister of health.

Taiwanese Try to Bring Home Wives TAIPEI (Reuters) - Hundreds of Taiwanese sought permission on Friday to bring their mainland Chinese wives to the island after Taipei

More than 500 men crowded into the Free China Relief Association in Taipei as authorities began accepting applications for 240 Chinese spouses to immigrate annually, an association spokeswoman said. Doz-iens had lined up for several days and nights outside the association, a

semiofficial body handling the applications.

Some of the men became separated from their wives at the end of the Chinese civil war in 1949, while others had married in China during tourist or husiness trips. There were apparently no Taiwanese women with mainland Chinese husbands.

France Sends More Troops to Chad

PARIS (AP) — French paratroopers flew to Chad on Friday in a show of support for President Idriss Déby, now beset by rebels loyal to the man

In Chad, there were unconfirmed reports that Mr. Deby's forces had mounted a successful counterattack on the overrun town of Bol and captured scores of rebels loyal to former President Hissène Habré.

Thirteen months ago, France appeared to stay on the sidelines when Mr. Deby's own rebel force drove Mr. Habré from power. But this week, French officials endorsed Mr. Deby's planned political changes and dispatched 450 paratroopers to Chad from bases in France and Africa.

Correction

lifted a 43-year-old ban.

A headline in Friday editions contained a misspelling. The headline should have read "Bonn to EC: Sprechen Sie Deutsch?"

TRAVEL UPDATE

A 50-car pileup closed Italy's busiest highway Friday just hours after it was reopened following a gigantic chain of collisions in heavy fog that left seven people dead and 110 injured. The police said that at least one person was killed and six injured in the latest pileup, which forced them to close the highway between Milan and Piacenza. The highway was closed for 16 hours after a chain of collisions involving nearly 200 cars along a 50-kilometer (30-mile) stretch south of Milan, between Piacenza

and Parma, on Thursday evening.

The Railway Technical Research Institute of Japan plans to develop a low-noise train that can travel as fast as 350 kilometers per hour (217 miles per hour], the Kyodo news service reported Friday.

34 Cubans Defect By Copter to Miami

MIAMI - A Cubana Airlines helicopter carrying 34 refugees seeking asylum landed Friday at a small airport in suhurban Miami. the authorities said.

Major Bryan Whitman, a Defense Department spokesman in Washington, said the refugees requested political asylum and were in the hands of Customs Service officials. A Miami police spokesman. George Reyes, said the group included men, women and chil-

The helicopter landed at Tamiami Airport, a small airstrip for private planes about 10 miles (16 kilometers | southwest of Miami International Airport.

At least two men aboard appeared to be wearing Cubana Airlines pilot's uniforms. Some passengers said that the pilots had decided to take the helicopter and told friends and relatives, who joined them on the aircraft.

"Obviously I'm very happy," a passenger said. "Freedom is marvelous. I just couldn't take it there anymore.

The Pentagon said the helicopter was a Russian-huilt model with Cuhana Airlines markings on it.

Solia-Rome Friendship Pact Reuters

ROME — Bulgaria is to sign a friendship and cooperation treaty with Italy next week, Bulgarian diplomats said Friday.

In Havana, Cuban Foreign Ministry and Armed Forces Ministry spokesmen were not immediately available to comment on the helicopter flight, one of the more spec-tacular defections from Cuba in recent years.

Western diplomats in Cuha expressed surprise that the civilian relicopter was able to escape undetected by the island's sophisticated Soviet-supplied radar air defense

The fact that the defectors had also been able to obtain scarce fuel to power the aircraft at a time when oil and fuel were chronically short on the island also suggested careful advance planning, they added. Apart from rare escapes by mili-

tary jets or crop-dusting aircraft, the most common route chosen is the risky, shark-infested waters that separate the island from the

More than 2,000 people succeeded in crossing the sea in 1991 in flimsy rafts and boats. Scores are believed to have died in making such an attempt. The economic problems that are

driving Cubans from the island worsened this week. The government announced Thursday that it was cutting bus routes and theater hours to cope with a fuel crisis caused by the loss of Soviet aid and

The measures, reported by the official Prensa Latina news agency, followed broader cutbacks throughout Cuban society to cope with what President Fidel Castro has warned will be a "trial by fire" in 1992. (AP, Reuters)



The former Philippine defense secretary, Fidel V. Ramos, registering his People Power party in preparation for the '92 elections.

2 Powers of Philippine Left Unite Behind a Candidate The Associated Press

MANILA - The country's two largest left-of-center political parties joined forces Friday to support the former Senate presidcot, Jovito Salonga, for president in the May national elections.

The announcement occurred a day after former Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos unveiled his People Power party and an-nounced his candidacy in the May 11 vote. President Corazon C. Aquino is believed to be considering an endorsement of Mr. Rasaid Mr. Ramos needed to bring more change-minded members into his party before she would endorse him.

Mr. Salonga, president of the Liberal Party, will head the ticket with Senator Aquilino Pimentel, president of the PDP-Lahan Party, as his vice presidential running mate, the two organizations announced

The alliance, to be called the People's Coalition, hrings together the country's two

mos. Political sources said Mrs. Aquino had largest legal left-of-center parties and is considered a formidable ticket.

> Members of the two parties spearheaded the defeat in September of a 10-year extension for maintaining U.S. control of the Subic Bay Naval Base and have generally espoused liberal causes. "We share a common vision," Mr. Salonga said. "We have a common program of government. We have a common ideology. That is the reason why there is a solid basis for this coalition."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

AMSTERDAM CROSSROADS INTERNATIONAL CHURCH Interdenominational & Evangelical Sunday Service 10:30 a.m. / Kids Welcome, De Cuserstragt 3, 5, Amsterdam Infa. 02940-15316 or 02503-41399.

DUSSELDORF CHRIST CHURCH (Anglicant S.S. and Services 11:00, All Denominations are welcome. Ratterdam Str. 12S, Tel. 0211/452759

FRANKFURT

CHRIST THE KING. (Episcopol/Anglican). Sebastian-Rinz-str. 22, U3 Miquel-Allea. Sunday Holy Communican. 11 a.m., Sunday School and nursery: 10-45 a.m. The Revd. David Ratcliff (069) 55 01 84. MUNICH

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH, Evangelical, &lote Believing, services in Eng-lish 4:15 p.m. Sundays at Enhaber 5tr, 10 |U2 Theresienstr.] [089] 850-8617.

PARIS and SUBURBS THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAI (Episcopal-Anglicon). Sun. 9 & 11 a.m. Sunday School for hiddren and nursery care at 11 a.m. 23 ave. George V, Paris S. Tel.: 47 20 17 92. Metro: George V or Alma-Manceau. HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH (Evangelical & for everyone). Sun. 9:30 a.m. with children's 53. CN.J.T. Conference Center of PARIS-LA DEFENSE. Metro RER (A) La Défense. Tel.: 47.75.14.27. or

SAINT JOSEPH'S CHURCH (Roman Catholic). Masses Sct. Eving. 6:30; Sun. 9:45, 11:50 a.m., 12:15, 6:30 p.m. 50 avenue Hoche, Paris 8th, Tel.: 42.27.28.56. Metro: Charles de Gaulle - Etoile.

MONTE CARLO INT't FELIOWSHP, 9 Rue Louis Notari, Sunday School 9:45, Sunday Worship 11 a.m. & 6 p.m. Tel.: 93.25.51.51.

TOKYO ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL LUTHERAN

CHURCH, near Ildobashi Stn. Tel.; 3261-3740. Worship Service: 9:30 c.m. Sundays.

EUROPEAN BAPTIST CONVENTION

EUROPEAN BAPLIST CONVENTION CHURCHES WELCOME YOU. 59 English speaking Congregations in 13 European Countries. Member Baptist World Alliance and European Baptist Federation. For information contact European Baptist Convention, Sonnenbergerstr. 60, D-6200 Wiesboden, Tel.: 0611-523016.

ATHENS TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 58, Youling-men's Ave. An international church with services in English. Bible study at 9:45, warshup at 11,000 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sundays. Located on main avenue south near exit to airport, across street from Water Tarver. Or. Charles Bradshaw, postor. Tal. 962-2665. 1900. Tal.: 030-774-4670.

BERLIN BERLIN BAPTIST CHURCH, Rotheris 13, 1000 Berlin 41, 55 1045, W + 1900 Tel.: 030-774-4670.

BONIN/ KÖLN THE INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF BONN/KÖUN, Rheinau Stra. 9, Köln. Worship 1:00 p.m. Calvin Hogue, Postor. Tel.: (02236) 47021.

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH of Brusarticary III. THAL BAPTIST CHURCH of Brussels welcomes you to join our English-specicing, Christ-centered fellowship with an active
Youth Ministry located near the international
airport. Sunday School and Bible Study 9:45
a.m. Worship Service 11:00 a.m. and 6:00
p.m.-Lange Elistraat 78, 1970 WezembeekOppem, 02/731.12.24-Pastor Ulrich Dolder.

BUDAPEST International Baptist Fellowship. If Birmbo u. 56 (main entrance Topolesamy) v. 7, immedicately behind front entrance). 10:30 Bible study. 6:00 p.m. Ray Reynolds, paster. Tel. 11.5 8759 S. 11.5 6116.

DARMSTADT DARMSTADT/EBERSTADT BAPTIST MISSION. Bible study & Worship Sunday 10:30 c.m. Stadbrission Do-Eberstodt, Bueschelstr. 22. Dr. Brian Everett, paster. Tel., 06187-91683 (pas-ter) & 06151-68702 (deacon).

DUSSELDORF INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH. English. s.s. 10:00, worship 11:05. Children's church and nursery. Meets at the International School, Leuchtenburger Kirchweg 2, D. Keiserswerth, Friendly fellowship. All denomitions welcome. Dr. W.J. Deloy, Pastor, Tel.: 0211/400 157.

FRANKFURT INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP

Evangelisch-freikinchliche Genteinde, Bo-denerstr. 11-13, 6380 Bod Homburg, phone: 06134-23278 or 06196-643350 serving the Frankfurt and Taunus areas, Germany. Sunday worship 09:45, nursery + Sunday-school 10:00, women's circle -Friday 09:30. Housegroups - Sunday + Wednesday 19:30. Postor M. Levey, member European Baptist Convention. "Declare His glory amongst the nations." BETHEL INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH,

Am Dachsberg 92, Frankfurt a.M. Sunda; worship 11:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Dr. Thomas W. Hill, paster, Tel.: 069-549559. HOLLAND TRINITY BAPTIST S.S. 9:30, Worship 10:30, nuisery, warm fellowship. Meels at Blaemcamplaan 54 in Wassenaar. Tel: 11751-78024.

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP. ul. Wyspianskiego 4. First Sunday each month. 6:00 p.m. Gustaw Cieslar, coordinalor. Tel.: 33 23 05 + 66 49 32.

MADRID IMMANUEL BAPTIST, CHURCH, Hernondez de Tejado, 4. English Services 11 a.m. 7 p.m. Tel.: 407-4347 or 302-3017. INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF MUNICH, Holzsir, 9 English Language Services. Bible study 16-00. Worship Service 17:00. Postor's phone: 690 8534.

PARIS and SUBURB EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bors-Rolsins, Ruell-Malmoison. An even-gefical church for the English specking community located in the western suburbs. S.S. 9:45; Worship: 10:45. Children's Church and Nursery. Dr. B.C. Thomos, postor. Cell 47.51.29.63 or 47.49.15.29 for information. tor intermention.

InternationAl Baptist FELLOWSHIP.

6:30 p.m., 123 ev. du Meine. M° Geité.
Neer the Tour Merdparnasse. The evening service of Emmanuel Boptist Church. Call

47.51.29.63 or 47.49.15.29.

WLIPPERTAL International Baptist Church, English, German, Persian. Worship 6 p.m., Friedenshort 64, Wuppertal - Ronsdorf. All denominations welcome. Hors-Dieter Fround, pastor. Tal.; 0202/4698384.

ZIENCH INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH of Wadenswil (Zürich), Switzerland, Rosenbergstrasse 4. Worship Services Sunday mamings 11:00. Tel.: 1-252 6222.

EUROPEAN UNITARIAN UNIVERSALISTS

BRUSSELS meet 2nd Sun. each Brussels. (32) 65-36-45-70. COPENHAGEN tel .: (45) 42-89-4184. FRANKFLIRT/ WIESBADEN meet every Sunday at 1 p.m., Lindsay Air Station, Wiesboden, (49) 611-5629-03.

GENEVA/BERN tel.: |41}-31-4438-08. MUNICH meet 4th Sun, each month at 11 a.m. Building 3t 1, room A4, Periocher Forst Housing Area, Munich. (49) 89 -690-2036. NETHERLANDS meet 4th Sunday each month et 11 a.m., international House, Repenburg 6, Leiden, (31) 2946-1962 or [31] 71-121085 evenings. PARIS the Unitorian Universalist followship

rauts me Unitorian Universalist fellowship of Paris meets of noon, Poyer de l'aime, 7 bis, rue du Pasteur Wagner, 7501.0 Paris (Metro Bastille), usually the 4th Sunday of each month, Tei: [33) 1-42-77-9677. Everyone is welcome. GENERAL INFORMATION: Write EUU c/o Heriz, Frydenkindsvej 49, DK2950 Ved-boek, Dermark. Tel.: (45) 42-89-4184. Uni-tation Universalism is a liberal religious com-

ASSOC. OF INT'L CHURCHES IN EUROPE & MIDEAST

AMERICAN CHURCH IN BERLIN, cor. of Clay Allee & Potsdamer Str., S.S. 9:30 c.m., Worship 11 a.m., Tel., 030-8132021.

BRUSSES

THE INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH OF BRUSSELS, Sunday School — 9.30 a.m. and Church — 10-45 a.m. Kat-tenberg, 19 for the lat. Schoolj. Tel.r 673,05.81, But 95. Trans 94. BUDAPEST INTERNATIONAL CHURCH OF BUDAPEST

Worship service Sunday marning at 10:30 BUTTER, Dist. 1, Corvinter B Glen Howard, Pastor, (36-1) 176-4512 Mail address; 8ox 64, Budapest 1363. COPENHAGEN INTERNATIONAL CHURCH of Copenhagen, 27 Forvergade. Vartov, near Rådhus. Study 10:15 & Worship 11:30. Jack Hustad, Pastor, Tel.: 31 62 47 85.

FRANKFURT TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, Nibelungen Allee 54 (U-Bohn 5), Sunday School 9:30, worship 11 a.m. Tel.: (009) 599478. GENEVA

EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH of Geneva, 20 rue Verdaine. Sunday warship 11:00. Tel: (022) 20.50.89. LONDON AMERICAN CHURCH in London et 79 Tettenhem Court Road, London WI, 55 et 9:45 c.m. & worship et 11 c.m. Goodge street tube, Tel: [01] 580 2791. INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH services at Rydens School, Hershom, Surrey. Sunday School at 9:45 and Worship at 10:45 a.m. Activa Vaulh Pragram. Tel.: (0932) 868283.

MOSCOW MOSCOW PROTESTANT CHAPLAINCY, UPDK Hall, UL, Ulota Palme 5, bldg. 2. S.S. 10 a.m., Worship 11 a.m. Tel.: 143-3562. OSLO

American Lutheron Church, Fritznersgt. 15
Worship & Sunday School 11 a.m.
Baker's Wifel.
101. (02) 44.35.84 AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS. Worship 11,00 a.m. 65, Quei d'Oney, Peris 7. Bus 63 at dear, Metra Almo-Marceau or Institution of Metra Almo-Marceau or Institution or Institution of Metra Almo-Marceau or Institution or Inst

STOCKHOLM

IMMANUEL CHURCH, Kungstensg. & Birger Jarl. Friendly Christian fellowship. English Swedish & Korean. LL:00. Tel.: 46-8 L51225 WARSAW WARSAW INTERNATIONAL CHURCH, Pro estant English language expetrietes, Sundays LL:00 a.m. |Sept.-May), 10 a.m. (June-Aug.); Sunday School 9:55 (Sept-May) UL. wa 21. Tel., 43-29-70.

ZURSCH INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH English speaking, workship service, Sunday School & Nursery, Sundays 11:30 a.m., Schonzengasse 25. Tel.; (01) 2625525.

Radomiro Tomic, 77, AMERICAN PROTESTANT CHURCH, Sunday School 9:30 a.m., worship 11 a.m., Kennedy Allee 150. Tel., 0228 - 37 41 93 Chilean Politician, Dies

The Associated Press

SANTIAGO - Radomiro Tomic. 77, a former ambassador to the United States who was defeated in presidential elections by Salvador Allende, died Friday of liver сапсет.

Mr. Tomic, a founding member

of the centrist Christian Democratic Party, was seen by some as the spoiler in the 1970 elections. The Allende victory precipitated a military coup three years later in which Mr. Allcode was slain. Mr. Allende had received 36 percent of the vote; the centrist Jorge Alessandri, 35 percent, and Mr. Tomic, 2g percent. With no candi-

date getting more than 50 percent

of the vote, the runoff between the top two went to congress, which elected Mr. Allende. Ginette Leclerc, 79, French Film Star PARIS (Combined Dispatches)

- Ginette Leclerc, 79, the French screen actress who played voluptuous, street-wise vamps in the 1930s and 1940s, died Wednesday, Miss Leclerc's greatest success was in the role of the unfaithful wife in Marcel Pagnol's 1938 film "La Femme du Boulanger" (The

In Turkey Avalanche

The Associated Press HAKKARI, Turkey - Rescue workers digging in a village struck hy an avalanche recovered the bodies of three more people, raising the number of victims to 19, a local official said Friday. The avalanche buried eight

bouses Thursday in the village of Karabey in southeastern Turkey near the borders with Iraq and Iran. Workers uncovered 16 bodies

She also won critical acclaim as the sultry star of "Le Corbeau" (The Raven), directed by Henri-

Georges Clouzot in 1943. Many of her films were crime dramas, and she once described herself as the most murdered woman in French cinema. Born Geneviève Manut in Paris

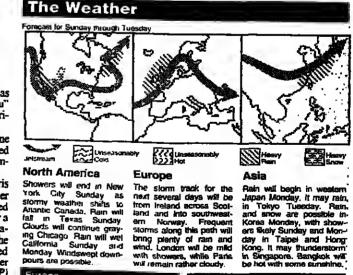
in 1912. Miss Leclerc began ber screen career in 1932 and appeared in dozens of films, imprisoned for a year after World War II on allegations of collaboration during the German occupation, she resumed her career but never regained her previous success. (Reuters, AP) ■ Other deaths:

Raymond R. Guest, 84, a former U.S. ambassador to Ireland who was a champion polo player and successful horse breeder. Tuesday in Frederickshurg, Virginia. His colts Larkspur and Sir Ivor won the Epsom Derby irn 1962 and 1968, and his steeplechaser L'Escargot won both the Grand National and the Cheltenham Gold Cup. Another. Tom Rolfe, who won the Preakness, was American horse of the Grace Murray Hopper, 85, a rear

Navy computer programmer and co-inventor of the business language COBOL. Wednesday in Arlington. Virginia. Jacques Aubuchon, 67, an actor who appeared on Broadway, in the TV show "McHale's Navo" and is TV show "McHale's Navy" and in

more than 300 other TV shows and films, Saturday in Los Angeles. Su Juxian, 110, a scholar and poet who was Shanghai's oldest resident on Monday. He gained fame at 104 when his first book of poetry was published.

François Staedlin, 63, a union leader who headed the European Community's consultative committee on labor policy. Monday of heart and kidney ailments in Mulhouse, France.



Today Tomorrow admiral who was a pioneer U.S.

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Japan Has an Idea For U.S. Recovery

Cure Yourself First, an Aide Says, Playing Down Talk of Easier Trade

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches TOKYO — With Japan's trade practices under fire from President George Bush before his visit here next week, a government official on Friday played down links between U.S. unemployment and the U.S.-Japan trade imbalance.

Australia

Rebels

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The official, asked about Mr. Bush's comment in Australia that he wants "more jobs created in the United States" through Japanese concessions, said the United States needed to do much more itself to ease the U.S. recession.

"We have strong doubts about a simple equation between U.S. unemployment and market access to Japan," said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

There are many more efforts that the American side should make on the domestic front.

A Tokyo official

"There are many more efforts that the American side should make on the domestic front in terms of reduction of the budget deficit, more competitiveness, education standards and all sorts of long-term structural issues," be

These are the most important key issues for American economic problems," he said, "and the pres-ident knows that."

Japan is ready, however, to do whatever it can to belp bolster the U.S. economy, the Foreign Minis-try official said.

Mr. Bush, currently visiting Singapore after a three-day swing through Australia, is to arrive in Japan on Tuesday for a meeting with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

Japan and the United States have engaged in a tug of war over the focus of the meeting that reflects the tensions tearing at their postwar alliance.

Mr. Bush has made it clear in speeches over the past week that he expects the focus of the talks to be trade. He wants market-opening concessions from Japan to re-duce last year's \$41 billion surplus with the United States.

Japan is reviewing possible steps to take in response to U.S. demands to cut Tokyo's surplus in automobiles and auto parts, breathe fresh life into talks to change structural barriers in both the U.S. and Japanese economy to trade and investment, and assure the success of the Uruguay round of world trade talks, the official

But the Japanese official said trade was only one of the issues on the table. The meeting's first purpose, he said, is "to demonstrate to the rest of the world that the United States and Japan can jointly face up to challenges."

A particular sore point for the Japanese was Mr. Bush's decision to bring along 18 U.S. business leaders, including the chairmen of the "Big Three" auto companies, who will underline the president's concern for the U.S. economy.

The briefing official, asked

whether the businessmen would play any part in the talks, replied, No, they're extracurricular." Nonetheless, Mr. Miyazawa and other senior Japanese officials have promised concessions on trade, particularly in the auto sector, which accounts for three-

(AP, Reuters)



Australian policemen grappling Friday with some anti-Bush demonstrators outside the World Congress Center in Melbourne.

Australian Police Charge Anti-Bush Protesters

MELBOURNE - Australian mounted police on Friday charged into a crowd of about 500 demonstrators who were protesting against the visit here of President George

Four protesters were arrested, and at least four policemen suffered injuries. a police spokesman said.

The demonstrators included unionists, abortionists and people opposed to U.S. pobcies on AIDS and to the U.S. military presence in South Korea and South America.

The police charged into the protesters, who carried banners saying "Stuff Bush's New World Order" and shouting "Yanks Go Home" outside Melbourne's World Congress Center, where Mr. Bush was meeting busi-

Scores of policemen on horseback battled with the protesters and forced them behind barricades to keep them away from the en-

Policemen made arrests and running fights broke out in the streets along the route Mr. Bush's motorcade was following on his arrival from the airport for a four-bour visit before he left for Singapore.

The police were unable to say immediately how many protesters had been arrested. To the rhythm of a drummer, the demonstrators chanten: "Bush has got to go, hey, hey, ho, ho,

Outside the center, in contrast a group of about 100 Bush well-wishers stood peaceful-

Mr. Bush entered the center through a side

"Possibly the terrorists will lose motivation,

but that is not the reason for it," said Matthias

Weckerling, a spokesman for the ministry. "It

But some top officials have acknowledged privately that the release of the terrorists would

will be up to the courts to make a decision

entrance and held talks with Australian and U.S. businessmen.

The demonstration was organized by a group known as the Coalition Against the Bush Visit, a diverse movement representing various anti-U.S. causes. They included members of the Internation-

al Socialists, the ALDS ecuvist group Act Up. the Campaign agains: Militarism, the Friends of the Earth and student unions. They said they opposed U.S. intervention around the world, U.S. involvement in the

Gulf war and continuing sanctions against Iraq, which the said were starving Iraqi Although no farmers were thought to be

among the demenstrators, some banners recognized their complaint: "U.S. Grain Is Our Pain."

2 Baby Booms in One: The Younger Loses Out To the 'Leading Edge'

By Felicity Barringer New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The baby boom, the outsized generation whose attitudes and angst have been fodder for demographers, advertisers and scriptwriters since the early 1960s, is really made up of two disparate minigenerations equal in size but not in opportunitv. with the younger less well-off and more politically alienated than the older group.

This conclusion is reached in a new report "The Baby Boom -Entering Midlife" by two demographic researchers, Leon F. Bouvier and Carol J. DeVita. It is based on data showing that by several economic measures, including home ownership, the "trailing edge" of the baby boom, or those born in the years 1955 through 1964, is not likely to achieve the same standard of living as the "leading edge" baby boomers born in the years 1946 through 1954.

"It is the trailing edge that is likely to find a tougher go of it." Ms. DeVita, a researcher with the Population Reference Bureau. which published the report, said in an interview, "It is the trailing edge that is likely to have more difficulty doing better than the generation that preceded it."

"Take home ownership." she said. "The leading edge of the baby boomers who were able to get into the housing market fared pretty well. When the trailing edge came along, they were confronted with higher prices and it was tougher for them to get a foot in the door."

In 1976, when the bulk of older baby boomers were in their mid- or late 20s, 43 percent of all people 25 to 29 owned homes, according to data compiled by the Federal Census Bureau's Annual Housing Survey and Current Population Survey. In 1987, when the youngest baby boomers were in their mid- or late 20s the proportion of 25- to 29year-olds who owned homes had dropped to 36 percent.

compare the two groups' bousehold income at similar ages, but Ms. DeVita said other data indicated that the younger baby boomers, as a group, earned somewhat less in constant dollars than the older baby boomers did at the same age Politically, the report said, the

younger group is more alienated from established institutions. "Older baby boomers cut theur political teeth during a time of government activism and optimism: yonnger baby boomers entered politics during a time of government retrenchment and public cynicism and apathy," the report noted. "Leading-edge baby boomers at every age have been more likely to vote than the younger, trailing-

edge boomers." In 1972, for instance, 50 percent of those 18 to 24 voted; in 1980, only 40 percent of this group voted Some patterns, however, hold constant for both groups. For example, there is the failure, thus far. of both groups to save money at the same rate earlier generations did This trend, combined with bab. boomers' tendency to delay marriage and children, is likely to cause some financial headaches as the group nears retirement.

The looming question on the horizon is whether the Social Security system will be able to absorb the shock of the baby boomers' reure ment. By the year 2030, when the youngest bany boomers will reach age 65, one in five Americans will be over 65 and there will be three workers contributing to Social Security for every one retired persor, drawing benefits. That rauo is currently five to one.

"At least for now, long-range forecasts by Social Security actuaries show the system is financially sound and currently accumulating a large surplus of funds that is intended to finance the baby-boom generation's retirement," the report said, "But federal budget deficits and rising health-care costs pose ropped to 36 percent. significant threats to maintaining the researchers were not able to

Democrats Propose Increasing Deficit

Compiled by Our Staff From Disc

WASHINGTON - Leading Democratic senators opened the new session of the U.S. Congress on Friday by calling for a \$55 billion increase in the federal deficit to fight the recession.

Although the plan would mean a suspension of the 1990 budget agreement that placed caps on some deficit spending. Senator James Sasser, 'a Temessee Democrat and the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, said at a news conference that such a move was.

"We have a circumstance that's unique since the Great Depression," said Mr. Sasser, one of the architects of the agreement. He said the current U.S. recession was the longest downturn since

The Bush administration, meanwhile, is considering a tax credit of up to \$2,000 for first-time middle-income home buyers as it studies proposals for reviving the economy, administration and industry sources said. The credit, modeled on a similar tax break in the mid-1970s, would stay on the books for only six months to a year and would be designed to provide an immediate stimulus to the economy. and the stalled home building industry.

President George Bush said in an interview taped on Dec. 23 for broadcast on Friday that there may be room for some maneuvering within the 1990 budget cap. He said the government could "juggle around" some of the money, but he opposed climinating "controls on controllable federal spending."

(Reuers, AP)

Old Terrorists' Fate Haunts Germany

By Steve Vogel

Washington Post Service BONN - The possibility that some members of the notorious Red Army Faction will be released early from prison sparked a fierce debate here this week, with critics charging that the country was going soft on terrorism.

"Why freedom for terrorists?" the lead story Friday in the respected daily Die Welt was beadlined. The former head of Bonn's counterintelligence service warned against freeing the lefust guerrillas. Commentators complained that terrorists were receiving special consider-ation and that their release would make, as one said, "a mockery of their victims."

But supporters argue that releasing members of the old generation of terrorists is a way to curb the new Red Army Faction, which has reemerged in the past two years with several highprofile, deadly attacks.

The issue surfaced after Stern magazine residering the release of at least seven Red Army Faction guerrillas. The Ministry of Justice insists that the cases

are being reviewed only because German law,

which does not permit the death penalty, re-quires life sentences to be reviewed after 15

be meant as a signal to the Red Army Faction to cease its attacks. By showing that the government will treat the guerrillas the same way it does other prisoners, the theory goes, the re-lease would give the Red Army Faction less

reason to continue There are 36 Red Army Faction prisoners being held in 18 German prisons. Those being considered for early release were active during the 1970s, when the group, then also known as the Baader-Meinhof Gang, was in its heyday, launching murders, bombings and kidnappings that left West Germany reeling.

Among those being mentioned for parole are Bernhard Rössner, 45, who is serving two life sentences for his participation in a 1975 attack on the West German Embassy in Stockholm, and Günter Sonnenberg, 37, who was given two life sentences in 1978 for the attempted murder of two police officers. Mr. Sonnenberg was shot in the head during his arrest and remains in

Also being considered for release is one of the most notorious of the terrorists, Irmgard

Möller, 44, who was sentenced to life for ber participation in two attacks in 1972, including a car bombing at U.S. Army Europe beadquar-ters in Heidelberg in which three people died

and six were severely wounded. After years of dormancy, the terrorist group urst back on the scene soon after the fall of the Berlin Wall, declaring war on German reunifi-cation. In late 1989, the organization used a sophisticated bomb to blow up a top banker who was a close confidant of Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Last year, the Red Army Faction claimed responsibility for assassinating the head of the government agency overseeing the privatizing of formerly Communist-owned

With those attacks still fresh in many German minds, discussion about releasing the mentors for the current crop of terrorists has struck

The debate is causing some strain among Mr. Justice minister. Klaus Kinkel, is a Free Democrat, part of the coalition, and members of his party have been prominent in supporting release of the prisoners.

But members of the more conservative Christian Democrats, Mr. Kohl's party, have been vociferous in their opposition.

CANCER: Drugs After Surgery

University in Atlanta and a breast cancer expert who is familiar with

the data, said: "Since the average woman gets breast cancer in midlife, benefits that go past 10 years are no small thing. To bave a benefit that goes beyond 10 years is really very excit-

Surgery is still the first step in breast cancer treatment, and it is often complemented by radiation therapy, in which high-dose X-rays are beamed at the tissue where cancer was found.

Lancet are those that supplement apy and chemotherapy.

One is chemotherapy, in which

eral months to a year The other is so-called bormone al. treatment, in which oral drugs that block the action of the female hor- analysis," is increasingly used in mone estrogen are given for a long- medicine as a way to study diseases

more — after surgery. long duration.
Estrogen stimulates the growth breast cancer.

of both normal and cancerous

The Lancet analysis considered only trials involving women whose cancer was limited to the breast or to the breast and local lymph nodes. Women whose cancer had spread to other organs, or to bones were not included.

The study analyzed the results of 133 clinical trials performed in dozens of countries between the early 1950s and 1985.

In those trials, women had been randomly assigned to surgery alone or to surgery supplemented by vari-The treatments analyzed in The ous combinations of hormone ther-

Researchers at Oxford University pooled the data from similar cell-killing drugs are given periodi-cally, usually by injection, for sevn hv exa

This technique, known as "metaer period - often two years or that have variable death rates and long duration, exactly the case with



TEXAS FLOODWATERS —A prison guard and an immate struggling with a sandbag as they worked to keep floodwaters out of a prison unit near Rosharon. Consistently heavy rainfall over the last two weeks has raised river levels throughout southeast Texas.

For One Democrat, a Big Financial Edge

Bill Clinton of Arkansas has to \$250. claimed \$831,000 m federal funds to match money he raised in December - nearly as much as the total of his five main rivals -in the latest indication of his campaign's

publicity over the last six weeks. With the campaign for the Democratic nomination about to enter the cash-intensive period of beavy television advertising leading up to the first primaries — in New Hampshire Feb. 18 and in more than half the states in March -the matching funds filings are the latest information on how the candidates are faring.

ability to build on a surge of good

And judging by those numbers. Mr. Clinton appears to have a financial edge over his rivals. He has raised \$3.3 million to date and has spent roughly \$1.6 million, according to his campaign. With an expected \$1.4 million in federal matching funds, Mr. Clin-

New Hampshire votes.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Governor
WASHINGTON — Governor
Contributions from individuals up
his total to \$297,000.

By contrast, Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska bas raised \$1.8 million and has spent nearly \$1.3 million so far, according to a spokesman, Steven Jardine. With \$839,000 in matching funds requested, includ-ing \$259,000 Thursday. Senamr Kerrey so far would have less than half as much money available as Mr. Clinton.

The rest of the Democratic field raised considerably less money. Former Governor Edmund G. (Jerryl Brown Jr., who has made his refusal to take contributions of more than \$100 the centerpiece of his campaign, submitted a claim for \$173,000 in matching funds. Mr. Brown bas requested a total of \$462,000 in matching funds so far. which should be roughly equal to his entire campaign treasury since all his contributions should be eligible for federal matching funds.

Paul E. Tsongas, a former Maston already can bank on having sachusetts senator, requested about \$3.1 million to spend before \$105,000 in federal matching lew Hampshire votes. funds. bringing bis total to
The matching funds come from \$5591,000. And Governor L. Dougthe one-dollar checkoff on individ- las Wilder of Virginia requested

ual income tax returns and match 594,000 in federal funds, bringing Duke's candidacy by Republican officials, along with what appear to

In the Republic campaign, Republican state officials continued trying to to keep David Duke out of Republican presidential prima-ries, with party leaders in Florida saying that they bad asked election officials not to list the former Ku Klux Klan leader on the state's March primary ballot.

Mr. Duke has been barred from the ballot in Massachusetts and moves have been made against him in Michigan, Maryland, Georgia and Rhode Island.

Patrick J. Buchanan, the consercould be fertile ground for chal- centrate on Georgia. lenges to Mr. Bush from the right.

his efforts to mount a serious challenge for the Republican nomina-Just before Christmas, Mr. Duke's campaign said be was with-

be financial troubles in the Duke

organization, seem to be burting

drawing from Maryland's March 5 primary. Mr. Duke, who announced that be would challenge Mr. Bush after losing the Louisians governor's race in November, had said he would bypass the New Hampshire primary and use Maryvative commentator who is also land as his starting point. But leadchallenging President George ers of his campaign said it did nn: Bush's renomination, was certified have the resources to mount a fullfor the ballot in Florida, which scale effort there and would con-

Cristiani Confounds Critics as El Salvador Signs Peace Pact

By Lee Hockstader Washington Post Service

NEW YORK - When Alfredo Cristiani, an American-educated member of a wealthy family, was running for president of El Salvador three years ago, his opponents derided him as a puppet for violent far-right extremists.

But with the landmark peace accord to end a 12-year civil war, signed virtually at the stroke of the New Year at the United in the marathon talks leading to the peace Nations, Mr. Cristiani has confounded his accord said that it was Mr. Cristiani's decicritics. Rather than a tool of the sometimes sion to come to the United Nations, first murderous right, he has shown himself. for a broad political agreement in Septemthrough 20 months of negotiations as an ober and again this week for the final stages of bargaining, that set the stage for the country toward peace despite the barbs of breakthrough. extremists on both sides.

More than just a peace settlement, the icized by the arch-conservatives for whom on course.

course of the talks amount to a broad commitment for a society marked by stronger respect for human rights, strengthened

NEWS ANALYSIS

civilian institutions and a stripped-down role for the armed forces.

Diplomats and guerrilla leaders involved

bundo Marti National Liberation Front utive in his family's pharmaceutical cotton sets out a rough timetable for a definitive and coffee business and a leader of the peace. Some details remain to be worked out in talks starting this week, and a formal 1985. Until then, if his name was known at signing ceremony has been set for Jan. 16 all around the country, it was mostly bein Mexico City, followed by a cease-fire on cause of his sporting success as a motorcy-

By Oct. 31, the 6,000 guerrillas are to be disarmed, demobilized and, in the lexicon favored by their leaders, "reconverted" to civilian life

During the civil war, about 75,000 Salvadorans lost their lives and more than a million were made refugees. Throughout the negotiations, Mr. Cris-On both occasions, his decision was crit-tiani's leadership seemed to keep the talks

various accords signed by the Cristiani he was supposedly a front. The accord government and the guerrillas during the signed at the United Nations by negotiators for the government and the rebel Fara-from Georgetown University, was an executive for the government and the rebel from Georgetown University, was an executive for the government and the rebel from Georgetown University, was an executive for the government and the guerrillas during the signed at the United Nations by negotiators for the government and the guerrillas during the signed at the United Nations by negotiators for the government and the guerrillas during the signed at the United Nations by negotiators for the government and the guerrillas during the signed at the United Nations by negotiators for the government and the guerrillas during the signed at the United Nations by negotiators for the government and the guerrillas during the signed at the United Nations by negotiators for the government and the guerrillas during the signed at the United Nations by negotiators for the government and the guerrillas during the signed at the United Nations by negotiators for the government and the guerrillas during the signed at the United Nations of the signed at the United Nations for the government and the guerrillas during the signed at the United Nations for the government and the guerrillas during the signed at the United Nations for the government and the guerrillas during the signed at the United Nations for the government and the guerrillas during the signed at the United Nations for the government and the guerrillas during the signed at the United Nations for the government and the guerrillas during the guerrillas during the signed at the United Nations for the government and the guerrillas during the guerr private sector before be entered politics in cle racer and squash champion.

Calm, modest, slow to anger, be was selected head of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, known by its Spanish-language acronym, ARENA.

ARENA until then was known to the outside world chiefly as the party of Roberto d'Auhuisson, the reputed organizer of paramilitary, far-right death squads. When Mr. Cristiani was nominated as the

ARENA candidate for president in 1989, he campaigned in frequent joint appearances with Mr. d'Aubuisson. Critics charged that Mr. Cristiani was nothing more than an ARENA ploy to satisfy the United States, which bad deemed Mr. d'Aubuisson an unacceptable presidential candidate because of his alleged death squad activity.

Once in office, however, Mr. Cristiani struck a nonpartisan note, working for consensus within his party and taking a firm but rarely aniagonistic posture toward

It was characteristic that in his press conference early Wednesday, Mr. Cristiani made a gracious gesture to the guerrillas, saluting them for what he called their "courage" in the negotiations.

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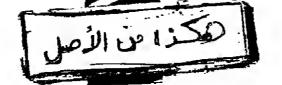
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2 Die in Gunfire At Tbilisi Protest

TBILISI, Georgia - At least two people were killed Friday when masked men opened fire on demonstrators supporting President

Several of the gunmen were seized, and one was beaten and dragged into a minibus. One person after another entered the vehicle to hit and kick him. Others gathered around the windows and

The Health Ministry said 27 people had been wounded, two

The shootings came the day after opposition leaders announced the formation of a military council to take power from Mr. Gamsakhurdia, who has remained blockaded in the parliament building

Violence has raged in the former Soviet republic since then; at

least 73 people have been killed and about 400 injured.

The gunmen's attack provoked fierce fighting in the center of Tbilisi after nightfall. It also threatened to hasten a showdown between Mr. Gamsakhurdia and the military council. About half a dozen gunmen drove up to the demonstration in Thilisi's Didubeh district and jumped out, brandishing automate

rifles and throwing small smoke bombs.

Most of the 2,000 demonstrators scattered when the gunmen started firing in the air. But when a group of about 40 demonstrators

started throwing stones at them, the gunmen began firing point-Dzhaba loseliani, a member of the military council, did not deny that opposition forces had opened fire on the pro-Gamsakhurdia

crowd, and he did not denounce the action. Yesterday, we declared that demonstrations were banned," said Mr. loseliani, who was released from jail last week. "This is normal and we will continue to disperse them." (Reuers, AP)

CLASHES: Some Hope on Truce

special envoy. Cyrus R. Vance, Yu-

goslav Army and Croatian military leaders agreed to end hostilities on the front Friday evening. Earlier this week, Croatta, Serbia

and the pro-Serb Yugoslav Army accepted a UN proposal for a mulunational peacekeeping operation in the crisis areas of Croada and a complete withdrawal of combatants. The UN Security Council. bowever, insists that it will not send peacekeeping troops to Yugoslavia until a cease-fire on Croatia's batulefields takes hold,

The war, which began days after Croatia declared its independence from Yugoslavia on June 25, has claimed thousands of lives; it bas left a trail of destruction across Croatia and driven 600,000 people from their homes. Major clashes were reported in Lipik, Vinkovci. Sadar on Friday before the dead-

In Lisbon on Friday, Mr. Vance briefed the chairman of the European Community's peace conference on Yugoslavia, Lord Carrington of Britain, and João Deus Pinheiro, the Portuguese foreign minister, on the results of the fifth

UN peace mission to Yugoslavia. Portugal holds the rotating presidency of the EC, which has so far taken the diplomatic lead in mediating a resolution to the political

deadlock over reconstituting the disintegrating Yugoslav state that was created after World War I.

The EC's peace conference on Yugoslavia is to resume in Brussels on Thursday, a day before a meeting of EC foreign ministers.

Mr. Vance, the U.S. secretary of state during the Carter administration, is scheduled to report to the UN secretary-general, Butros Butros Ghali, over the weekend and make a recommendation concerning the deployment of a peacekeep-

The Security Council would decide whether or not to ask the UN member nations to contribute the 10,000 troops and police personnel called for under the peacekeeping operations plan.

Serbian leaders, meanwhile, were meeting in Belgrade to pro-claim a new, smaller Serb-dominated Yugoslavia. If the Serbs try to include tracts of Croatia where Serbs predominate, the cease-fire could fall apart.

At the meeting, one Serbian leader said that his constituents rejected the truce because they did nol want to disarm. "It's a lie that Vance's plan is acceptable to all," said Mile Paspalj of the self-proclaimed Serbian autonomous re-gion of Krajina in Croada. We will regard acceptance of such a plan as political violence.

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Herald Eribune

Other Republics Begin to Raise Prices

A New Era **Takes Hold**

By James Clarity
New York Times Service

MOSCOW - As the harrowing reality of government-or-dered price increases began to take bold Friday in Russia and other former Soviet republics. people continued to search for goods that weren't there or cost far too much if they were.

There was no comment or eval-uation of the effect of the increases from the government of President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, who is advocating them as a way to move the country toward a market economy.

Similar silence prevailed in the republics of Ukraine and Belarus. which also started to sanction increases on Thursday on previous-ly subsidized and price-con-trolled goods such as milk, butter, bread, baby food, vodka, fuels and transportation. Armenia said it would start price increases on Saturday; Kazakhstan on Mon-

day.

The Russian government bad hoped that the increases on controlled items, which began Thurs-day, would gradually produce an increase in the supply of other goods, like meat and fresh vegetables. More meat was indeed on sale in the first two days of the increases, but usually at prices unaffordable to those in the average pay range of 400 to 1.000 rubles a month.

On the unofficial currency market, the ruble is now worth about one American cent. Friday, in a sbop in a working class district a mile north of the Kremlin, a kilogram of salami

was offered for 150 rubles.
"I went to five shops, but my bag is emply," said a 52-year-old train conductor named Raisa. She said she knew price increases were coming but added.

"We didn't think we would have to prepare for war." We had begun to live well before perestroika." she said. "I used to earn only 200 rubles and I had enough to eat, clothe myself, even go some places visiting and



A woman trying to sell a bottle of rodka in Moscow Friday, a day after food prices soared.

still save 50 rubles. Now I earn 400 rubles and I cannot even save

Outside a dairy shop on Gruzinsky Lane, a 90-year-old pensioner, Ivan S. Kharkov, said, "Yes I saved something up. But God knows how long it will last. Yesterday they sold milk and I bought two cartons. I haven't seen anything like this in my life and I have already lived through bunger twice, in 1933 and during

the war."
Mr. Yeltsin, according to Tass, discussed Russia's planned economic changes with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada. But neither the Russian president nor any of his ministers or advisers said anything Friday to the shopping-weary public.

But there were a few warnings from relatively minor officials.

"Prices cannot make goods," the Moscow city government price department. "It is the manufacturer who makes goods. We have to create conditions for production of greater amounts of nounced Friday that it would goods and high prices is a doubt-

ful incentive. A group of conservative minority members of the Russian parliament called the price program "yet another experiment" would lead to "poverty, chaos and anarchy.

The higher prices, they said, will not only hamper the necessary reforms, but cause the crisis

Although there was shoving and shouting Friday on lines, there was no apparent need for the 1,000 extra policemen on duty instead of 500 the against the possibility of greater earlier," Tass said.

disorder. In the February 1917 said Alexander Korolko, chief of revolution, women broke bakery windows to get bread, and the troops of Czar Nicholas II refused to fire on them. The European Community an-

> ood aid through state outlets in Moscow and St. Petersburg in the next two months. Some of the food would be a

direct gift to the poor, but most would be sold at modest prices. with profits going to a fund for the poor.

Tass said that in Belgorod, in central Russia, "free prices his not only the living but the dead." "Families who had to bury their dead today were told they were required to pay 1,000 rubles instead of 500 they paid a day

IMF: U.S., in a Shift, Pushes Membership for Russia

(Continued from page 1) the Fund, which in turn has to collect the economic data necessary

to calculate a nation's initial capital "Everybody wants to get togetb-

er and work as quickly as possible on this one," the spokesman said. He added that the Fund has been Commonwealth since October.

(Continued from page 1)

ing American naval power in the

Southeast Asian officials said

nations in the region boosed that

new arrangements could be made

to help the United States retain a diminished but still substantial mil-

itary presence to discourage poten-

tial regional powers, particularly Japan and China, from moving

They said that without a credible

the United States and the former

Soviet Union would probably be replaced by conflicts between

Asian nations seeking regional su-

In an interview last month with a

regional magazine. Senior Minister

Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore said

precipitate or preemptive move by

any power to secure spheres of in-fluence or areas of dominance, be-

fore a new balance is gradually

A rapid change in the regional

balance of power would be trig-gered by an untimely U.S. with-drawal, he added.

While Tokyo is ready to do wbat

it can to help stimulate the U.S. economy, opening Japanese and

other Asian markets more widely to U.S. exports will not by itself

solve unemployment or other eco-

nomic problems in the United

States, a Japanese Foreign Minis-

With the U.S. economy appar-

Bush facing an election this year. Asian officials are concerned that

their countries may become scape-

South Korea is eager to move the

focus of talks with Mr. Bush away

from his stated priority of open

markets to U.S. support for Scoul's

efforts to ensure that North Korea

the region," a South Korean For-eign Ministry official said.

goats for U.S. policy failings.

try official said. (Page 3)

Asia-Pacific region.

into the area.

In general, the IMF's function is industries in both state and private into effect large-scale plans to reform malfunctioning economies. often providing financial support to cushion the process of change

and adjustment. The World Bank is normally involved in specific and more narbeen providing some technical as-rowly focused development proth as roads, dams, as management of specific services or

UN Aide in Somalia for Truce Talks

NAIROBI (Reuters) - A special United Nations emissary flew to Somalia on Friday in an attempt to end fighting that has killed or wounded some 20,000 people since mid-November.

UN officials based in Nairobi said the envoy, James O.C. Jonah, the UN assistant secretary-general for African affairs, would meet the leaders of the warring factions. They are Ali Mahdi Mohammed, the interim president, and General Mohammed Farrah Aidid. Attempts at a truce earlier this week failed, and relief workers said mortar shelling and gun hattles had intensified.

Mr. Jonah said before leaving Nairobi that UN proposals to end the crisis would be made after his meeting with the faction leaders and that the world body might consider sending in a foreign peacekeeping force. But analysts said the chances of Mr. Jonah brokering a cease-fire between the factions were slim.

BUSH: East Asians Seek Balance

to help countries frame and put sectors. The Bank could, for example, provide expertise on how to convert government industries into investor-owned companies.

■ G-7 Meeting Is Likely Finance ministers and central

bank governors of the Group of Seven leading industrialized counthes were said to have provisionally agreed to meet on Jan. 25-26 to discuss the world economy and developments in the former Soviet Union, news agencies reported.

"A meeting is very likely to hap-pen and will probably be in New York or Washington," a G-7 source said. "No final decisions have been taken yet on the timing and venue but a meeting is very much in the

special meetings in Brussels next week to discuss aid to the former Soviet republies, a Portuguese (AP. Reuters, AFP)

A Hard Ruble By February?

MOSCOW — A minister in President Boris N. Yeltsin's government expects Russians to be able to buy and sell foreign currency by the end of the month, with one dollar likely to fetch something under 200

"We cannot do it by the third, but I do not think it will be difficult by the end of January," said the first deputy finance minister, Andrei Neehayev, in an interview published Friday in the newsnaper Trud

Mr. Nechayev said banks and private exchange offices would be able to offer foreignexchange facilines. "Pay a fee and exchange a hard currency for rubles or rubles for a hard currency," he said. The ruble's exchange rate against the dollar will be set by the market, he

(Continued From Back Page)

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UN Role Is Sought In Quest for Libyans

WASHINGTON - The United States, Britain and France are seeking a UN Security Council resolution demanding that Libya hand over agents accused of bombing American and French planes, U.S. and European officials said Friday.

If Libya fails to comply, the three will seek further UN steps, which may include sanctions, said the officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The Washington Post reported

Friday that the three governments decided against calling for UN sanctions or other punitive action because they couldn't muster sufficient support in the 15-member Se-

But a State Department spokes-man, Richard A. Boucher, said the reports that the three nations were dropping all talk of sanctions were "simply incorrect." He added: "Should Libya continue to fail to comply voluntarily with our demands for justice, we have ruled control or the control of their compliout no option to gain their compli-

The demands which up to now Libya has sought to evade require Libya to do the following: to surrender for trial all those charged with a crime and to accept respon-sibility for the actions of Libyan officials, to disclose all it knows of this crime, and to allow access to witnesses and evidence and to pay appropriate compensation."

Britain and France denied that they were backpedaling over the Libya to respond to their charges, bombings, in which 440 people the officials said.

(AP, Remers)

tions," said a Foreign Office. spokesman. We expect full com-pliance by Libya with our deLeim Com

Less Than

mands. A spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry, Maurice Gon-dault-Montagne, said in Paris that the reports were "without foundation." He said the United States. France and Britain were continuing consultations on the matter and had yet to make a final recommen-dation to the UN Security Council.

In Cairo, however, Egyptian offi-cials said Friday that Western pow-ers had given up hopes of UN ac-

Egypt has made stremuous efforts to dissuade the West from new military action against Libys Accusations that Libya backed terrorism led to U.S. air raids on Tripoli and Benghazi in 1986.

Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources said ambassadors of the three Western powers held separate meetings on Thursday with For-eign Minister Amr Moussa and the Arab League secretary-general, Esmat Abdel Meguid.

Their message was that their governments had shelved attempts to get Security Council approval for actions or other punitive UN action against Libya, the Egyptian

· The three Western powers would instead press for a weaker UN Security Council resolution arging

ALGERIA: Vote Is Investigated

(Continued from page 1)

the outcome of the Algerian elections but even greater danger in any attempt to reverse the Islamic triumph.

"To steal the FIS's victory either by annulling the second round, which can only amplify it, or by invalidating part of the results of the first round would be, to say the least, ineffectual," warned Le Monde in a front page editorial Friday.

"It is not by breaking the thermometer that one lowers a sick' person's fever," Le Monde continued, echoing widespread sentiment among French commentators and government officials. "To minimize the existence of an Islamie current that traverses all classes of the Algerian society without a doubt is more dangerous than betting on the FIS's evolution into a more moderate force."

A decision by the government on the results of the complaints could be announced as early as Saturday. Campaigning for the second round in those electoral districts where the results are disputed cannot begin before the disputes are ruled on. Five million of the 13.3 million eligible voters did not participate in the first round of elections. Most of those are believed to be part of the Westernized middle class, which traditionally has been skeptical

about the idea of a free election in Algeria. As it happens, all independent observers and foreign diplomats based in Algeria believe the elections were indeed free. The Islamic Front mobilized almost all its adherents, including thousands of veiled traditionalist Muslim women to vote, securing 44 percent of the seats in the first round for its candidates.

ISRAEL Palestinians Delay Trip

(Continued from page 1) Democratic Front and Islamic Ha-

mas movement. All of the prospective deportees have served terms in Israeli prisons on charges of organizing or participating in attacks on Israeli soldiers or Arab collaborators, officials said. The 12. who all have families living here with them, have the right to appeal to Israel's Supreme Court, a step that could delay their

expulsion by several months. Israel has deported 62 Palestinians during the 4-year-old intifada, or Arab uprising in the territories, but only once before, in January 1989, have so many activists been targeted at once. Past expulsions

have drawn condemnations from the United Nations Security Council as well as strong criticism from... the United States. U.S. pressure reportedly deterred Israel from ordering deportations at the time of the last session of peace talks last month.

Members of the Palestinian delegation asserted Friday that the deportation order, which was publieized Thursday night, was deliberately timed to disrupt their .departure for Washington. Mr. Husseini's spokesman, Ak-

ram Bakr, alluding to the blizzard in Jerusalem on Thursday, said, "For us it was like a snowball in the

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE PARIS AREA FURNISHED

say that South Korea will need full main ally, if the nonaggression pact FOR 1 WEEK OR MORE high class studio, 2 or 3-room opportments. RALLY ECREPTE MAMERIANTE RESERVATIONS

The Singapore leg of Mr. Bush's swing through the Western Pacific is expected to proceed smoothly because the island-state, which Tel: [1] 43 59 67 97 maintains one of the most open

American military presence, the trade, investment and security Cold War conflict in Asia between partner. On Saturday, Mr. Bush will meet Prime Minister Gob Chok Tong, Mr. Lee and other officials. He will also meet U.S. diplomats and businessmen from Soutbeast Asia, which has one of the fastest growing regional economies in the world, to discuss expansion of the that East Asia must try to avoid "a U.S. exports.

banning nuclear weapons from the

Korean Peninsula. But diolomats

economies in the region, is seen by

American officials as a model

is to succeed.

Singapore is likely to agree to a U.S. request for a moderate expansion of American military use of base facilities on the island, analysts said. Officials traveling with Mr. Bush

said Friday that the United States wanted to move about 150 naval personnel from Subic to Singapore to arrange port calls and servicing for 7th Fleet ships in various countries of Southeast Asia. Under an agreement signed with Singapore in late 1990, U.S. naval

permitted to have regular access to the island's facilities but not to establish American bases. Malaysia and Indonesia recently ently mired in recession and Mr. offered to maintain and repair U.S. naval ships on a commercial basis. Thailand and Brunei have agreed to provide limited docking and

landing rights for American ships

and aircraft. While the United States plans to base forces in the Western Pacific in Japan, South Korea, Guam and Hawaii, it wants other countries in does not acquire nuclear weapons. the region to provide support facili-"The main topic will be how to ties and expand defense cooperabuild a lasting peace structure in tion to reduce American costs.

"Its important to see Singapore

as a part of a network of basing

On Tuesday, North and South facilities around the Pacific." a

Korea signed a draft agreement U.S. official said.

In a related development, the European Community will hold spokesman said Friday.

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January 4-5, 1992

By James Sterngold New York Times Service

ARA, Japan - The sculpture's exposed back, with its ancient evoress timbers, iron clamps and posts, looks at first glance like a building in itself. But when this looming edifice

was slowly wheeled around by a half-dozen workers, one of the most powerful visions Japanese art can offer came into view: the glowering face and dancing figure of one of the two guardian figures at Todajji temple that measure 28 feet (8.5 meters) tall and which are undergoing their first restoration since they were created in 1203.

It is one of the most challenging

and important art conservation projects ever undertaken in Japan. The two wooden figures, or Nio, in the South Gate of this great Buddhist temple are being completely dismanuled, furnigated and pre-

The project is being opened for the first time to a tightly restricted number of outsiders. While in the West important conservation pro-jects, like the cleaning of the Sistine Chapel ceiling, have included an element of public scrutiny and debate, in Japan they have traditionally been done behind closed doors.
Government officials have said the customary secrecy is in deference to the religious authorities, but Shinkai Shindo, a senior priest at Todaiji who is supervising the Nio project, denied this. We want

tigated

With the exposure, the four-year project has created an unusual level of excitement. Of the \$4.7 million cost, 65 percent is being provided by the national government, 5 per-cent hy the Nara prefectural gov-ernment and 30 percent by Todaiji,

the public to develop some interest in these things," he said. "It has

been the government that thinks

Many art historians regard these two sculptures, which weigh nearly seven tons each, as the finest works of two of Japan's greatest sculptors, Unkei and Kaikei. They are impressive for their size and the technological hurdles that their 13th-century

But beyond that, experts say, is



One of the 28-foot-tall statues being restored at Nara.

the emotional intensity of these statues, each caught in a fearsome dance, their garments and ribbons flowing in a divine breeze, as they guard the sacred temple from maranding demons.

What is particularly amazing is that on such a grand scale they were able to maintain such a sense of motion and emotion," said Rand Castile, the director of the Asian Art Museum of San Francisco.

"They are brilliant works."
Emily J. Sano, deputy director of the Dallas Museum of Art and an expert on Japanese wood sculpture, said: "These objects are of supreme importance. They represent the be-ginning of a whole school and are

exceedingly expressive."

Todaiji was built in the eighth century in this ancient capital city, near Kyoto. It was intended as a symbol of the emergence of Japan as an important center for Buddhist culture after having spent, centuries in the shadow of its

neighbors. Korea and China.
The complex includes a lunge bronze image of a seated Buddha, housed in what is claimed to be the world's largest wooden building,

even though it is just two-thirds of its original size. The Great South Gate and the Nin were erected after parts of the temple were destroyed by warring clans in the late 12th

The sculptures are built around a core of 10 massive timbers bound together, Hinoki, or Japanese cypress, a wood that ages remarkably well, was used. The more than 3,000 parts are held together with large posts or iron clamps and nails. The outer skin was covered with a mixture of linen and lacquer,

then painted. The conservators said they were amazed at how well the Nio had One less familiar version, from a survived. There was some damage from insects and wear on exposed surfaces, but the structural elements were intact. The sculptures had never before been moved from their enclosed niches on either side

"It's almost miraculous that they're still in this condition," said Toshiaki Yamamoto, who heads the restoration team of 15 experts from the national treasure restoration institute in Kyoto. "It's just

Mozart Seen by Paris, and Vice Versa

By David Stevens

ARIS—As a kind of light dessert to end a gluttonons Mozart bicentennial year, the Musee Carnavalet has installed an exhibition that succeeds precisely by not trying to swallow the subject whole. Instead, Mozart is presented with remarkable completeness by being limited to the particular context of his three sojourns in Paris, and seen against the background of the French capital's musical, cultural

and social life.
"Mozart in Paris" (to Feb. 16) begins with a mini-exhibition on the rigors of travel in the 18th century, with models of the long-range diligences and other vehicles of the epoch, emphasizing that Mozart spent about a third of his life on the road, often composing as he went. The first stay in Paris began oo

Nov. 18, 1763, and lasted for five months, actually the first stage of the monster voyage that the family Mozart made through France, Eng-land, the Netherlands, back to Paris for two months in 1766 before returning to Salzburg via Switzer-land. The third, most serious, Paris period, was the stay from March to September by the 22-year-old com-poser, made traumatic by the death of his mother in Paris, his general distaste for French musical life, and the failure of the ostensible purpose of the trip (or at least the purpose of his father, Leopold) to find his fortune one way or another in the French capital.

ROM the first trip is the familiar Carmontelle family portrait of 7-year-old Wolfgang at the key-board, feet dangling a foot from the floor, and Leopold standing behind, fiddle under the chin. There are four versions here -- in three of them 11-year-old Nannerl is also seen beside the piano holding a sheet of music, while Leopold is suspiciously relaxed, legs crossed. private collection, is the most convincing - Nanneri is out of the picture and Leopold is planted firmly on both feet, bending with his violin over Wolfgang's back.

Just what business is amply documented by many fascinating written documents. Leopold was a prolific correspondent, chronicler of travels and experiences, meticuions recorder of names and addresses and other useful information. On the first trip he wrote loaded down with gifts, they were

This one means business.



letters to friends in Salzburg. When Wolfgang returned in 1778, Leo-pold kept up a steady stream of bectoring advice to which Wolf-gang replied as best be could. There is also Friedrich Melchior Grimm, who took the Mozarts under his

wing in 1763 and clashed with Wolfgang in 1778, and recorded much of this in letters and his Correspondance Littéraire. A Salzburg kapellmeister named Mozart has just arrived with

two children. . . . His daughter, aged 11, plays the harpsichord in the most brilliant way. . . . Her brother, who will be 7 next February, is such an extraordinary phenomenon that one can hardly believe what one sees with one's eyes and hears with one's ears," wrote Grimm in 1763, going on to detail what he saw and heard. He was wrong about the birthday, though; Wolfgang was already 7. Perhaps Leopold was already fudging on his

son's age.
On this first stay, the Mozart children performed before the royal family at Versailles. On view here is a page from the royal accounts showing that, besides being

paid 1,200 livres, far more than any of the similar payments recorded on the same page. Wolfgang clearly was already a star. Nothing was too trivial to escape

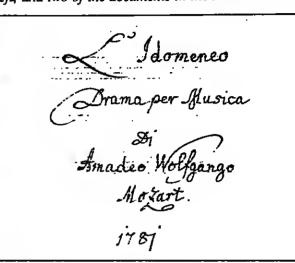
Leopold's notice or notebooks, and his judgments on musicians of less than first class could be harsh. Passing through Dijon on the way to Switzerland, he jotted down multilingual comments on the musicians he heard there: one violinist was "très médiocre," another was "un misérable Italien détestable," others "asini tutti," Two oboists were dismissed as "rotten."

WELVE years later. Wulfgang was 22, Leo-pold stayed in Salzburg. and matters were different. First of all Leopold had to fire a rocket t"Fort mit dir nach Par-is!") at Wolfgang, who was stalling around in Mannheim, charmed by the 18-year-old soprano Aloysia Weber, He reminded his son in no uncertain terms that the purpose of the trip to Paris was "to get a joh or at least make some money

These French idiots still think I am 7 years old because they knew me at that age . . . I am treated



One of the Carmontelle portraits of the Mozart family, left, and two of the documents in the Paris exhibition.



like a beginner, except by musical people, who think otherwise."

(Wolfgang, July 31, 1778) Less than two weeks after that, Leopold forwarded to Wolfgang a long indictment of his behavior in Paris that he had received from Baron Grimm, who thought the composer far too unworldly and socially clumsy to make his fortune in Paris. "I would wish for his fortune that he had half as much talent and twice as much taci."

"M. Grimm is capable of belping children, hut not grown-ups." (Wolfgang to his father, Sept. 11, 778. Fifteen days later he left Par-

These and many other engrossing documents have been assembled for this exhibition by a team headed by Nicole Salinger and makes visible.

H. C. Rohbins Landon. A section on "Idomeneo," the first opera of Mozart's maturity, links it to the influence of Gluck's Paris operas, and the show includes Duplessis' portrait of Gluck, capturing a sat-urnine expression of intelligence and character. Also on hand is a detailed crinque by Beaumarchais of one of the first performances at the Opéra of "The Marriage of Figaro," "une oeuvre posthume de Mozzard, célèbre compositeur," wrote a journal, noting that the work had beauties that cause re-

greis on the composer's death. Mozart may not have found his fortune in France, but as the great assimilator of European composers be took much away from it anyway, as this compact but rich exhibition



"Visa," done by Davis in 1951, is part of a jazzy toetapping retrospective of his work in New York.

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The Swinging Art of Stuart Davis

By Paul Richard

EW YORK - He brought jazz to modern way to Pop Art, and caught the United States's glare and beat as no one had before. The most American of modernists was the painter Stuart Davis (1892-1964), whose 60-year career is the subject of a fine toe-tapping retro-spective st the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Davis painted with the radio on, and showed us what he heard. New York couldn't faze him — he drew syncopated brightness from its

works together like some hip shade-tree mechanic tinkering with spark plugs, color chords and saxophones. He made musical massive means a thing, if it ain't got that swing."

The paintings Davis left us are as American as ragtime and Lucky Strikes. His subject was his country -all of it at once.

Georges Braque, whom he admired, chose bowls of fruit as studio props. Davis preferred gas pumps. The French Cubists gave their paintings the dull zine grays of Paris bars. Davis preferred neon.

Davis cut his shapes to the inter-locking rhythms of billboard ads and bebop. You can almost hear his pictures. In 1932, in the first

shimmer and noise. He pieced his Whitney Biennial, he showed a

ARLY in his long career. he was thought a vulgar lowlife. In the anxious ■ 1950s, in action painting's heyday, when artists were ex-pected to bare their trembling souls, his hotness and his coolness combined to work against him. He was frequently dismissed then as an after-the-fact Cubist.

His historical importance is only now becoming clear. The Davis retrospective begins in evening gas-light, and ends suggesting ad art, word art, Andy Warhol. What helps give the show its grandeur is

its eerie stretch through time. Davis grew up in the Ashcan School; hung out in ghetto bars before World War I; made draw-ings for The Masses, the left-wing magazine; exhibited in the Armory Show; and later went to France, where be did what he called "the

Early on he painted in the manner of his elders - van Gogh, Matisse, Braque and Munch. But in the 1920s be glimpsed the path to his own style, and followed where it led; for 40 years thereafter he was

Both his parents were painters. Davis, from his childhood, was immersed in art. His father was the art editor of the Philadelphia Press. That young Davis was a prodigy was clear to both his parents. After just one year of high school, he enrolled in Robert Henri's art school in Greenwich Village at age 16.

tered there - George Bellows, Edward Hopper and Rockwell Kent among them — were poor, and proud to be so, leftist in their pobics, anarchic and tough. They made their homes in tenements and drank in dives. The students chose to paint prostitutes and hobos, alley cats and ashcans: they often sold their "vulgar" drawings to

Harper's Weekly and The Masses. Davis's love of the vernacular, his affection for the street, his dis-trust of elitism and his strategy of squeezing high art out of lowlife would remain, throughout his life, crucial to his art

The Armory Show astounded him. The year was 1913.

"I responded particularly," he wrote, "to Gauguin, van Gogh and Matisse. [They] gave me the same kind of excitement I got from the numerical precisions of the Negro piano players in the Negro saloons, and I resolved that I would quite definitely have to become a 'mod-

E was one of the first artists to fully comprehend how deeply packaging and ads had changed our visual culture. He thought of painting tomato cans in 1921, more than seven years before the birth of Andy Warhol.

He kept working at his painting and he kept getting better. He died of a stroke at the age of 71 in 1964. He worked right to the end. The last works are the simplest, the surest, the strongest in the show. "Stuart Davis, American Paint-

er" travel to San Francisco after closing in New York on Feh. 16.

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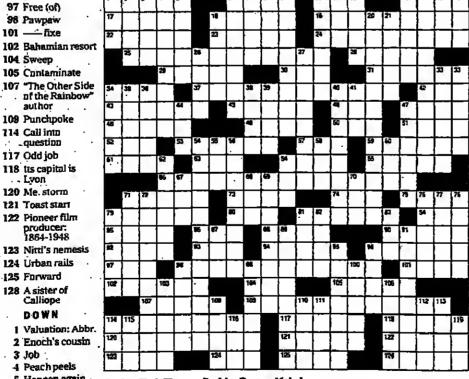
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Now an End to the War?

Cyrus Vance, the United Nations' peacemaker in Yugoslavia, reports progress to-ward a cease-fire — the first bopeful word from that unbappy country in many months. He is very sparing with the details, since the negotiations are still under way, but the rough outline of at least a temporary settlement is becoming visible.

Two crucial changes in the combatants' previous positions seem to account for Mr. Vance's carefully restrained optimism. The talks have moved away from the attempts to establish a line with Croatian forces on one side and the Serbs, including the Yugoslav army, on the other. The past several months have demonstrated that it is impossible in draw any line through the region that would not incite further violence. European recognition of Croatia means that even an interim line would probably become the permanent international boundary, making the issue more inflammatory than ever.

instead the two sides have apparently accepted the concept of identifying disputed areas from which — the second key change - both sides are to withdraw their forces altogether. When and if both Crosts and Serbs have pulled back from these zones and a cease-fire is demonstrably holding, the United Nations will put in peacekeeping forces, most of them lightly armed troops

police. Mr. Vance has made elear from the ginning that the United Nations will not try to use peacekeepers to separate armed

forces that want in keep the war going.

The past cease-fires have broken down quickly because the politicians do not have reliable control over their military forces. and even the military commanders have trouble enforcing orders. There are a lot of armed men on both sides, obsessed with past grievances and fears of worse to come, who are operating as irregulars under nobody's discipline. The great question now is whether they can be persuaded, not by the United Nations but by their own leaders, to cool it and give the negotiators a truce in which to

work toward a more permanent peace.

The alternative is more deaths, more shelling of ancient towns and more of the hardships of war. No one really knows how many people have already died, but the number is many thousands. Hundreds of thousands are now refugees. The economy is in paralysis, and many years of hard work have been sacrificed to ethnic passions. Mr. Vance's mission and the United Nations are now Yugoslavia's best chance to find an end to it. This latest proposal may well stop the war. If not, it is essential that Mr. Vance keep trying.

Algeria Chooses Islam

Algeria's struggle to rid itself of French colonialism in the 1950s inspired colonized people around the world. Last week Algeria set a different kind of example, successfully completing the first round of the most democratic elections ever held in North Africa. The key question, for Algeria's secularist minority and for its neighbors, is whether the victorious Islamic Salvation Front will respect the pluralism that permitted its victory. On Thursday more than 100,000 worried op-ponents of the Salvation Front marched in Algiers; calls by some to thwart the election's verdict invite disaster. Second-round voting on Jan. 16 offers a democratic opportunity to.

dilute the front's legislative power. Like the triumph of the National Liberation From three decades ago, the impending victory of the Salvation From offers hope and danger. Widespread revulsion with the Liberation Front's high-handed rule fueled this second Algerian revolution. Algerians can hope that the new victors will avoid similar arrogance and self-righteousness.

The Salvation Front preaches fundamentalism, which has prospered across the Arab, - THE WASHINGTON POST.

Hussein and Yasser Arafat have faltered.

The front advocates establishment of an Is-

lamic state, But how, exactly, will that be

translated into Algerian reality? Promotion of Islamic law is one thing, its forcible imposition on nonbelievers another. Salvation Front leaders have urged all women except widows and divorced mothers to abandon the workplace for home. Will they now impose this precept even on those who strongly disagree? Such intolerance could

bring mass emigration, or repression.

It is likely that many Algerians will now see their personal liberties circumscribed. Yet it is premature to predict a replay of the barbarities perpetrated by Iran's fundamen-talist mullahs, like the torture and execution of opponents and the "fatwa" urging assas-sins to stalk and murder Salman Rushdie for the crime of writing a novel.

The duty of Western democracies is to treat Algeria's democratically elected Islamic government on the basis of its performance in office, not the deeds of fundamentalists elsewhere. May Algeria's victors prove wise, merciful and just.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Salvadorans Agree at Last

After 11 years, El Salvador's government and guerrilla armies have at last agreed to end a war that neither can win in exchange for a peace from which both can gain.

The government won a chance to turn its energies from killing to development, along with good prospects for foreign aid in reconstruction. The guerrillas won an official commitment to economic, social and political reforms, along with an opportunity for their fighters to return, safely, to normal pursuits. El Salvador's people are also big come relative to that of military commandwinners. They will no longer have to endure a conflict that bas killed 75,000 people and uprocted a million. some military atrocity would provoke a cutoff of all aid from the United States.

The peace agreement was brokered early on Wednesday by departing UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, with help from Mexico and the United States. It was a signal accomplishment for United Nations mediation. The Bush administration, for its part, can claim vindication for its abandonment of ideological Reagan administration crusades in Central America, which did

little to encourage compromise. The goodwill of outsiders would not have meant much without correspondingly constructive changes from the main combatants. Today's world is full of conflicts, from Afghanistan to Yugoslavia, that resist international efforts at settlement. El Salvador's war was once in that category, too, bul changes since 1989 brought a breakthrough.

On the rebel side, the election defeat of the leftist Sandinista regime in neighboring Nicaragua surely played a sobering rule. The military impact was slight; Sandinista leaders still run Nicaragua's armed forces. But even Marxist guerrilla leaders, if they were realistic, now had to acknowledge that

a ground swell of Salvadoran popular support for their cause was becoming increas-ingly unlikely. Instead, elections in March

1989 brought the far right to power. President Alfredo Cristiani's rightist government proved itself at least as realistic as guerrilla leaders. He was confident that he could prevent a rebel victory, but he had little bope of fighting the war to a military finish. And the longer be persisted in fighting, the weaker his own power would beers. There was also an increasing risk that

The Bush administration used its diplomacy to press the government toward peace. But without threats by congressional Democrais to withhold aid on human rights grounds. Washington's leverage would have been far less credible.

Under the terms of Wednesday's agreement, the rebels promise to disband their military apparatus completely by October. with former guerrillas eligible to serve in a new National Police. Government armed forces will be cut in half from their present level of 53,000, and corrupt or abusive officers will be purged. Land reform will be accelerated, peasants in rebel areas provided with land and new social programs begun. Any details still unresolved as of next Friday will go to the new UN secretary-general, Butros Butros Ghali, for resolution.

The El Salvador accord, like those for Namibia and Cambodia, shows the United Nations' growing capacity to broker just settlements once combatants muster the wisdom and patriotism to prefer peace.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Think World Trade in '92

Short-termism is always a hazard in economic policy, but never more than in 1992.

when matters of great long-term significance for the world economy will be decided. If governments are reluctant to think about macroeconomic policy in a mediumterm context, it is not entirely their fault. Economies has taught them the illusory pleasures of fine-tuning, and has led them to neglect policies better designed to promore long term growth. Nowhere is this neglect clearer than in the continuing saga of the Uruguay Round of trade talks.

Within reach is a package of trade retorms that would raise real incomes everywhere — not least in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, where difficult reforms will prove impossible without rapid integration, through trade, with the

West. The gains would not just be for this year or next. Freer trade would spur investment and innovation worldwide. In all likelihood, it would therefore induce a permanent increase in global economic growth. This enormous prize is there for the taking. Yet trade ministers are permitted to squabble on, while presidents and prime ministers tear their hair about the latest batch of statistics.

Governments should lnok at it this way: The Uruguay Round is a vote-winner. A deal, which requires a willingness in Europe and America in compromise on farm protection, would holster confidence and investment, adding to growth in 1992. If the round is allowed to collapse after all, that further blow to confidence might precipitate the very slump that governments dread Attention, short-termists: Think trade

- The Economist (London).

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Stop This Assault on People and Old Stone

DUBROVNIK, Yugoslavia — Stones die, symbol of Europe's glory and of its curse, the devastating batted that can ruin the best of man's creations. Maybe there will be a cease-fire now and United Nations troops will come to separate the enemies before there are more monumental

amage and deaths. Or maybe not.

Despite beavy artillery bombardment, which stopped some three weeks ago but can start again any time, the splendor of this old Adriatic port has not been too severely destroyed as yet. It is reparable but it will take many times longer to-restore some semblance of neighborly feeling and common bumanity to what was Yugoslavia.

We were told not to mention being in Yugosla via here, the people of Dubrovnik would take offense. A young man guiding visitors pointed to the lovely little wooded island facing the port. "Isn't it beautiful," he said, "it's Croatian." Would be find it less beautiful if it were Serbian? He choked; he could not bring himself to say

more than: "But it isn't. It's Croatian." On New Year's Eve, a midnight "Concert for Peace" was organized in the Franciscan church here by Bernard Kouchner, France's extraordinary, energetic secretary of state for bumanitarian affairs. (Every country should have one. It makes a difference.) A chamber music orchestra was brought from Toulouse, Barbara Hendricks came to sing Bach and Mozart, and a host of European dignitaries came to bear witness to the By Flora Lewis

need in stop the mindless onslaught on both people and their wondrous stony art. It was a gesture, an appeal, and not an easy one. The city is entirely encircled by forces on surrounding hilltops and can be supplied only when permission is given to let a strip through the Serbian naval blockade. Dr. Kouchner's enterprise was almost doorned when permission was denied and then granted only at the last minute in pass the boat to bring the visitors from Bari, in Italy. His planned program included a Mozart duo with a Crossian bass and a Serbian soprano, who

with a Croatian bass and a Serbian soprano, who lives in Paris. It was impossible. "You don't invite the enemy in wartime," Croat officials decreed.

"These people don't want peace, they want a country," Dr. Kouchner said sadly, but nonetheless be hoped that the display of concern would spark some glimmer of feeling for conciliation. The mayor of Dubrovnik and the president of the Croatian national assembly thanked him, perversely, for "your contribution to our struggle for justice and liberty," and spoke of peace as "a step to the goal of freedom," "Peace by itself is not enough," the president said.

Some 4,000 people — women, children, the ill

Some 4,000 people - women, children, the ill and elderly — have been evacuated and others have come as refugees from ravaged outlying areas beyond the front. There is scarcely any commerce and of course no tourism, the city's bvelihood.

People have dug in for the duration, knowing that their city can be taken at any time but determined to show that they will not abandon it.

It is clear that the opposing forces are not going to work things out among themselves as the European Company of the properties of the prope

pean Community has been pointlessly urging them to do. The new international idea of a "duty to intervene" is demonstrably essential or the fighting will spread, not only to other parts of Yugoslavia but possibly dragging in Greece, Bulgaria, others, as the old Balkan nightmares recur. It is argent now to send troops to Bosnia-Herzegovina before the situation reaches the point of explosion there. They will have to be point of explosion there. They will have to be United Nations troops because Europe has shown itself incapable of doing more than pass-ing resolutions and dispatching dignitaries. Bos-nia has formally appealed to the United Nations

 by fax. It has no ambassadors.

Once the fighting starts in that republic, and it could be soon, it will be too late. Understandably, countries are reluctant to send their soldiers

abry, countries are remeasured at now.

into a cross fire. They must act now.

Dubrovnik recapitulates the story of Europe, its civilization and its barbarity. It is time for the new enlightenment, which has brought some long-hos-tile nations together, to be delivered here with insistence. Peace is not a spectator sport, it is a responsibility of all who would live by it, as the stones of Dubrovnik belong not only to its residents but to all who cherish the world of art.

Flora Lewis

A Presidential Bush Can Expect Help From Japan

By Leslie H. Gelb

N EW YORK — George Bush says his trip to Japan next week is about "jobs, jobs, jobs." But even to a tin ear that sounds like politics, politics, politics. Which means that President Bush's stay in Japan, with 21 top U.S. corporate executives in tow, could amount to a lot of baloney, baloney, baloney.

Which would be too bad, because Japanese leaders are eager to help Mr. Bush for many reasons, not the least being their contempt for and fear of Japan-bashing Democrats. Which means the trip could produce gains for American trade and a triumph for the president personally if be would only cool his political posturing and act presidential.

That recipe does not require baby-

ing Japan. More than most countries, Japan needs a good dose of pressure to open up its economy. Also more than in virtually any nation, Japanese will be responsive to U.S. pressure as long as Americans don't drive them into a corner. That point is getting lost in the current rhetoric, and it argues for a two-track U.S. trade policy where Washington squeezes without bashing and takes responsibility for its own economic mess

Japan's economie stake in the United States is enormous. No matter that Japan's trade with Asia exceeded trade with America last year for the first time since 1945. The United States will remain Tokyo's largest single business partner, and the last thing Tokyo wants is a trade war with its best customer.

Nor do Tokyo's power brokers want to provoke Washington into withdrawing its still large military presence from Japan. Such a depar-ture would lead inevitably to a new and more powerful role for Japan's military. That prospect terrifies the Japanese almost as much as it does their Asian neighbors. The neighbors would have a nervous breakdown if the Japanese military were cut loose from its American moorings, and Japanese leaders know that well.

Typical is what Yukio Sato, the Foreign Ministry's top man on U.S. poli-cy, told The Wall Street Journal: "Some Japanese say, If U.S.-Japan relations go sour, we can always go back to Asia." But there are no Asian countries that would welcome a Japan that left the U.S.-Japan alliance."

Beyond these crucial general concerns for good relations with the Umted States, Japanese leaders have strong motives for strengthening George Bush's hand in particular. They can't stand the Democrats.

Congressional Democrats are earning this dislike by pushing the worst sort of protectionist legislation. This year's entry is a bill that would virtually cut off Japanese car imports and could even curtail sales of Japanese autos made in the United States if Japan's \$42 billion trade surplus with America is not almost wiped out by 1997. Most of the Democratic presidential candidates reinforce this message by hammering away at the loss of American jobs to Japanese imports. It was this jobs drumbeat that frightened Mr. Bush's political advis-

ers. And it caused them to charge down the wrong path of aping protectionist Democrats Japanese power brokers also recog-

nized the drumbeat and moved quickly to preempt an embarrassing confrontation during the Bush visit. They lowered interest rates to stimulate their economy with the hones of

spurring imports, and they will sharply step up purchases of Ameri-can auto parts. They will make additional concessions if the Bush entourage does not publicly cross the line between squeezing and bashing. Japan needs America and will be

responsive to American needs. Far more so - and this is key - if Mr. Bush shows he understands that opening up Japanese markets solves only part of the problem, and that the larger challenge is to ensure higher quality American products once the

barriers come down. No amount of Japan-bashing will magically make American cars better than Japan's. Americans understand that, which is why they buy so many Japanese autos even at higher prices. And autos alone account for three-quarters of the American trade deficit with Japan.

George Bush is always at his best when he shows that he knows these things, and when he acts like a president and not a pol. If he conveys such statesmanship next week, he will demonstrate that good trade policy is good jobs policy is good politics, and save his own job.

The New York Times.

Politics-Minus-Parties Doesn't Work for America

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — America is entering the 40th year of an experiment in attempting to govern itself without reliance on political parties. For 25 of the 39 years since 1952. presidents have faced Congresses in hich the opposition has controlled at least one house and usually both.

After this long effort at politics without parties, it is obvious that the experiment has failed. The result has been an accumulation of primet public needs, a runaway increase in public debt and staggering public disillusionment with government and politics. The ultimate test of any republican

form of government is the accountability of those in office to their constituents. America's government without parties has failed that test. When the financial system col-lapsed in 1929, the Republicans were

voted out of office, losing the White House and Congress. But when the savings and loan system collapsed in 1988, no one was punished politically. because there was no way to apportion blame between a Republican executive and a Democratic Congress. Ditto for those who let the national

debt triple in a decade and who even

WASHINGTON — To the un-trained eye, it was just anoth-

er of the numbing numbers by which journalism calls attention to

this or that crisis: "Every year, the

World Health Organization esti-

mates, 220,000 people die from pes-ticide poisoning." To the trained eye of Richard McGuire, New

York's commissioner of agricul-

ture and markets, that assertion in

an upstate newspaper's editorial looked implausible. It was.

to the unstate editor revealed that

he had received the editorial from a

California syndicate. A call there revealed that the 220,000 number

was from information supporting Senator Patrick Leahy's bill to pro-

hibit American companies from ex-

porting pesticides whose use is banned in America. Mr. Leaby, a

Vermont Democrat, was concerned

about America importing foods

containing residues of chemicals banned in the United States. Mr. Leahy's office directed Mr.

McGuire to the World Health Organization, which directed him to a WHO report. Mr. McGuire wrote

to the author in Switzerland, who

wrote back to say that the figure of 220,000 deaths came from another

WHO publication.

The author bad warned readers

that "reliable data on pesuicide poi-sonings are not available and the figures given are derived from vari-ous estimates." Unfortunately, he

said, quoted figures often acquire

said, quoten figures often acquire misplaced momentum because they are shorn of their tentaliveness. Here is what the WHO publica-tion aetually said: "Of the more than 220,000 intentional or unin-

tentional deaths from acute [pesti-

cide] poisoning, suicides account for approximately 9t percent, occu-

pational exposure for 6 percent,

and other causes, including food

A call from Mr. McGuire's office

now fail to formulate a national poliable by intuition and common sense. cy for energy, health or education. Americans have every right to be disillusioned with government; its performance has been pitiful. But the remedies that now command popular support will only worsen the situation, because they ignore the root cause — the collapse of the two-party The experiment with government

Which sustained and energized U.S. government and politics for 150 years, until Americans decided after World War II that they could have democracy without parties.

Unless something dramatic happens to change the public mind, Americans are likely, in frustration, to turn next to government without politicisns. The message of the termlimits movement is that politicians corrupt democracy. The assumption is that if only average citizens were in places of power, for a short period of their lives, they would discern the public good and act on it.

The underlying concept is Rousscau romantic - a belief that a nation is a naturally harmonions whole, with a consensus discover-

Divide Their Nutty Numbers in Half

By George F. Will

contamination, for 3 percent." Of

the 3 percent (itself a guess), we are

left to guess what portion involved

WHO's basic message was that

there were actually 20,000 deaths from unintentional pesticide poi-

soning in a world population of 5 billion. The numbers floated down-

stream. from WHO to the senator's

office to the editorial writer's office

"Every year, the World Health

Organization estimates, 220,000 peo-ple die from pesticide poisoning; 25 million fall victim to injury or illness.

There are no reliable numbers on

how many of these casualties result

from exposure to unlicensed chemi-

cals imported from this country ...

But there is no question that the American manufacturers who con-

tinue to traffic in these poisons are a

significant part of the problem."

That is, American traffickers in

poisons are unquestionably a sig-nificant part of the problem, if

there is a significant problem. (U.S.

Food and Drug Administration tests on imported foods reveal no significant problem with chemical

The use of nurty numbers to advance political agendas may result from cynicism or confusions born of carelessness. The result can be fool-

ish public policies, feeding on and

fed by the journalism of apocalypse.
Twenty years ago, The Public Interest published "The Vitality of Mythical Numbers," by Max Singer, then president of the Hudson Institute, He dissected a then com-

monly cited number, that New

York City's "100,000-plus" heroin addicts were stealing upward of \$5 billion worth of property a year.

The assumptions behind the num-

esidues on food imports.)

food contamination.

where this was written:

Rather, it is a complex social mechanism containing legitimate but conflicting interests, which must be melded, shaped and mediated by leaders of rare political skill, if the nation is to survive and prosper.

without politicians that will be launched by the likely success of the term-limits movement will. I am sure. prove as disillusioning to the public and as damaging to government as the 40-year flirtation with government without parties has been.

The next step then will be government by referendum, bypassing and neutering the legislative institutions with all their protections of minority rights and their elaborate negotiating mechanisms.

If you think this exaggerated, let me just point out that in November the state of Washington, which is often a forerunner in political trends, tried to settle two of the most tortuous and sensitive questions that any society can face — the origin of life (abortion) and the end of life (assist-

spending an average of \$30 a day on their habits, or \$1.1 billion a year

(100,000 x 365 x \$30); stolen proper-

ty is fenced for about one-quarter of

its value, so addicts must steal up-ward of \$5 billion worth.

Mr. Singer was skeptical. Most stealing by addicts then was by shoplifting and burglary. Retail sales

in the city then totaled \$15 billion

(including cars, carpets, diamonds

and other goods not susceptible to

shoplifting). Losses from all forms of theft and embezzlement were about 2 percent. Even if shoplifters ac-counted for half of that (they don't;

employees steal much more), and if all shoplifters were addicts (they

aren't), the addicts' shoplifting total

would be \$150 million.
Burglary? Even if one-fifth of the city's 2.5 million households had

been burglarized each year (they weren't), and accepting the police

estimate that the average loss from

a burglary was property worth \$200, the burglary total (\$200 x 500,000) was \$100 million.

So even with inflating assump-tions, the burglary and shoplifting

sum was a quarter of a billion. That

is not chopped liver but it is one-20th of \$5 billion.

A pertinent question about such numbers is: Whose interests are served by exaggeration? The answer often is: The people whose funding or political importance varies directly with the perceived severity of a particular problem.

severity of a particular problem. Here, then, is a helpful number: 2.

When an advocacy group cites hair-raising numbers about the problem for which they are advocating solu-

for which they are advocating solu-tions, or a bureaucracy cites such numbers about the problem its pro-

grams address (homelessness, drug abuse, teenage prostitution, what-ever), divide the numbers by two.

Washington Post Writers Group.

simple majorities can impose their will on divisive questions of that character, the incipient totalitarianism of government by referendum is not just a bad dream.

The other way out of the frustration lies in the rediscovery of political parties, starting with voters' recognition that when they refuse to give a president or governor the backing of a legislative majority, they make accountability impossible and virtually guarantee the frustration that comes with political impasse.

It will not be easy to persuade people that this is the case. Parties are almost invisible in the public dialogue today, especially on television. On the tube, conflicts are always personal, not institutional - Clarence Thomas versus Amita Hill, not a Republican president against a Demo-cratie Senate. Individualistic officeseekers ignore or camouflage their party labels. Federal and state laws impede the parties' operations.

In such a time, it behooves the press to draw attention to the parties' role in government, to point out, for example, that the differences among the Democratic presidential candidates are minuscule compared to the gulf that separates all of them from President George Bush on everything from the proper apportionment of taxes to the composition of the Supreme Court. One reason why people do not vote along party lines any longer is that the media on which they depend do not tell them that parties make a difference.

But this is not a task for the press alone. The men and women of learning, especially the historians and nolitical scientists, need to be heard on these issues. America's experiment in republican government is faltering today. Quack remedies such as term limits are being successfully hawked to the public. Scholarly detachment, at such a moment, is a crime.

Either we begin the rescue of responsible politics and effective government this year or we will hasten their disappearance.

The Washington Post.

Hong Kong, Needs Help. To Survive

By Frank Ching

HONG KONG — The normally tame legislature of this British colony has staged an unprecedented revolt by rejecting an accord reached by Britain and China. The revolt reflects a sense of betrayal feit by Hong Kong residents when a resident with the revolt reflects a sense of betrayal feit by Hong Kong residents. Kong residents, who are not being consulted by those deciding their fate.

They fear that when China takes over the colony in 1997, the world

will consider that what China does there is its internal affair, as in Tibet. They need American support. The revolt took place over the com-position of a Court of Final Appeal, a supreme court that would succeed the Privy Council in London. On Dec. 5, the day after the Legislarive Council rejected the model for the court that Britain and China had agreed upon, China said that Hong Kong had no

right to repudiate the accord. In the Joint Declaration of 1984. under which Britain agreed to return Hong Kong to China, both agreed that the territory would have a Court of Final Appeal. To instill Hong Kong citizens' confidence in the court, an unusual provision was added: Oversens judges from the United States and other countries whose le-gal systems derive from Britain's would be invited to sit on the court "as required." China now wants to limit the number of overseas judges to one. After protesting, Britain acquiesced. But the legislature balked.

This is the first time it has said no to China and Britain. This act of independence stems from elections in September in which Hong Kong ciuzens were allowed to vote for some legislators (18 out of 59) for the first time. All the pro-China candidates were defeated. (The other legislators are government appointees and representatives of chambers of commerce and professional groupings

such as lawyers.) China's stand represents further tightening of its hold on Hong Kong. with British acquiescence. In September, China won from Britain the right to a say in Hong Kong's economic policies, despite the autonomy prom-ised in 1984. In 1990, Beijing also said it has the right to impose martial law on Hong Kong in 1997.

This is not the way it was meant to be. In the Joint Declaration, Britain and China agreed that Hong Kong would be autonomous except for foreign affairs and defense. It would have a democratic legislature to

which the Beijing-appointed chief executive would be accountable. But after 1984 Britain backed down; it agreed that only a third of the legislature had to be directly elected in 1997, and that the chief executive could dissolve it if it re-

fused to pass any important bill. . . Since Britain has lost its political will and the colony's people are allowed no say in their future, the world, particularly America, must stand up for Hong Kong. Otherwise today's freedoms will be lost in five years.

Unfortunately, the United States still does not see itself as a key player. zion is content to let Longo take the lead despite seven years of British backsliding. This is surprisstako than Britain, which wants a graceful exit above anything else.

In 1980, Britons in Hong Kong outnumbered Americans by more than two to one. Today the number of Americans has doubled to 21,050,4 while the number of Britons has dropped to 17,650.

The United Stales is Hong Kong's second largest trading partner, after China, while Britain trails behind Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Germany. Hong Kong is the world's 13th largest market for U.S. goods, with each person in Hong-Kong spending an average of \$1,000. a year on U.S. products. American business people outnumber those

The Bush administration should support passage of the Hong Kong Policy Act, which has been introduced inthe House and Senate; so far it has not taken a stand on the bill. It recognizes the return of Hong Kong to-China in 1997 but stands by the main provisions of the Joint Declaration... Enactment would put China on no-tice that the United States expected itto keep its word on autonomy.

The United States should join with. other countries to reaffirm the declaration's provisions. China must realize that the world expects it to live npto the agreement.

The writer, author of "Ancestors: 900 Years in the Life of a Chinese Family," is preparing a book about Hong Kong. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO:

1892: Swiss Hospitality BERNE - A case involving the

BERNE — A case involving the rights of foreigners in Switzerland is to be heard before the tribunal. On August 8, 1889, five young Americans were waiting for a train to take them to the Oberland when they were arrested and accused of belonging to a gang of pickpockets. Despite their protests, they were conveyed to prison where they were confined for five days. Through the intervention of the United States Minister, they were released with profuse apologies, which they declined to accept. They have they declined to accept. They have entered action against the State of Berne and are claiming damages. It appears they were treated with con-siderable indignity.

1917: Wilson Criticized PARIS - President Wilson's 'ballon

d'essai on peace is behaving more like a boomerang. It has recoiled on Washington with added impetus, and is now a bone of contention in politi-

cal circles. Mr. Wilson is determined to obtain the backing of Congress for jumping in and trying to separate the belligerents, but the efforts of the Administration are being blocked by the Republicans, and are even unsup-ported by some Democrats. This turmoil stirred up by the sending of the Presidential Note is another unsavory chapter in its unhappy history.

1942: Red Army Gains MOSCOW - [From our New York,

edition: The town of Borovsk, and

important position for the security of German-held Mozhaisk, was recaptured today [Jan. 4] by the Red Army in a new onslaught against the Nazi, forces before Moscow. The Soviet Information Bureau's night communique reported the recapture of Borovsk and of Mozhaisk, a key to the main Moscow-Smolensk highway. The communique said the Germans had failed to consolidate themselves in new positions and had suffered heavily in losses of men and arms.



ECONOMIC SCENE

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How Much Aid Is Right For Eastern Europeans?

By Leonard Silk

EW YORK - Amid great turmoil and doubts, Russia has taken its historic plunge to economic and political freedom. And the United States, perhaps belatedly, is moving to organize Western aid for Russia and the other republics of the former Soviet Union that must rebuild collapsing economies.

At Princeton University last month, the U.S. secretary of State, James A. Baker 3d, said the popularly elected leaders of Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and the other republics were looking to America and the West for "guidance and help in launching genuine, far-reaching political and economic reform."

The United States

in mobilizing

aims to take the lead

capital to help Russia

But how much can the United States, which is running a budget deficit expected to exceed \$350 billion this year, do to help the ex-Com-

munist countries? With the shortage of public funds, political pressures have been building on the govern-ment to scale back its global

and others. commitments, pay more at-tention to domestic needs and strengthen America's ability to compete internationally. Indeed, this may be the prime issue of the 1992 election. President George Bush, accompanied by 21 American busin executives, has billed his trip to Japan and other countries of the

Pacific Rim as a move to create American jobs by opening markets and selling more American goods abroad.

However, it seems evident that the United States, as it did during the Gulf war, means to take the lead in mobilizing the capital and other resources of its parmers to help rescue Russia

At Princeton, Mr. Baker said, "Together with our NATO allies, Japan, South Korea, the other OECD states, our Gulf coalition partners, we must pursue a diplomacy of collective engagement." But there was caution in his call for aid. "We alone cannot determine whether these new democrats will succeed," he said. "Their success lies in their own hands, in the hard choices they make. But history will count our efforts a success if we help the democrats hold open opportunities to determine a better future."

MAJOR GOAL of the West, he added, will be to help A promote "a process where even minuted success over time."

hope and the authority of the democrats over time." promote "a process where even limited successes build

Process and hope are not quite the same as money.

How much capital is really needed for the reconstruction and integranon of Russia and Eastern Europe into the Western economy, and who will provide it? Nobody knows.

According to an estimate by David Suratgar of Morgan Grenfell & Co., writing in the journal World Link, the costs should amount to about \$180 billion a year for 10 years for the capital stock of those countries in the East to reach the level of Western industrial countries.

Since the Russians and others cannot possibly raise such sums internally, Mr. Suratgar estimates that their external requirements will come to more than \$100 billion a year for 10 years. That figure now looks out of reach. Writing in The Economist,

Jeffrey Sachs of Harvard, who has been an adviser to the Russian and Polish governments, proposes that about \$30 billion a year go to Russia and the other independent republics for the next three or four years.

He suggests that the contributions be divided as follows: \$5 billion a year from the International Monetary Fund, \$4 billion from the World Bank, \$3 billion from the new European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, phis \$10 billion a year from the Western countries. He puts the United States and Japan down for \$3 billion each. These sums look relatively modest. Still, official capital is in tight supply. Government loans and grants to Russia and Eastern Europe will have to be augmented by the investments of private businesses.

But the commercial risks are high, and private businesses will need the financial support, insurance or guarantees of Western governments, as well as their legal and diplomatic help.

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CURRENCY RATES

Other Dollar Values

INTEREST RATES

ters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.

Luxembourg Is Liquidating BCCI SA

I IIXEMBOURG - The Luxembourg disrrict court ordered Friday the liquidation of Luxembourg-based Bank of Credit & Commerce International SA, a move that could lead to the winding up of many of scandal-torn BCCI's branches around the world.

The judgment affects BCCI SA's subsidiaries, which include several branches in Britain, one in the Netherlands, two in Germany. eight in the United Arab Emirates and operations in Jordan and Yemen, said Pierre Jasns, director general of the Luxembourg Mone-

BCCI SA was one of two subsidiaries of BCCI Holding A second Luxembourg-based unit, BCCI Overseas, operated elsewhere. "The Luxembourg ruling is the starting point for a series of winding-up judgments around the world," said Mr. Jaans, whose position is equivalent to that of a central bank governor. He had applied for the liqui-

dation in December.
While the judgment does not apply to the holding company, nor to BCCI Overseas, it is likely to have a major impact on the fate of the BCCI empire, which at one time had more than \$20 billion in assets and branches in 69

Last July 5, regulators in a number of countries shut down BCCI's far-flung operations, alleging that it had engaged in massive fraud to cover up billions of dollars of losses. Since then, the bank, controlled by Abu Dhabi shareholders including the ruling sheikh, has been at the center of a widening scandal involving allegations of fraud, laundering of drug money and possible payoffs to

political figures.

The British High Court in London is due on Jan. 14 to rule on the biquidation of BCCI's British operation, having already twice postponed its ruling. Mr. Jaans said the British court was expected to follow Luxem-bourg's lead in declaring liquidation.

visional liquidator of BCCI in Britain, had asked for the delay so it could sychronize winding-up orders in Britain, Luxembourg and the Cayman Islands.

Although headquartered in London, BCCI is registered in Luxembourg. The liquidation in Luxembourg triggers a deposit-protection plan, under which figurdators may return money to depositors.

U.K. Widens Inquiry Into Maxwell Empire

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispatches LONDON - The Serious Fraud Office

announced Friday that it was extending its investigation of the Maxwell empire to Maxwell Communication Corp. - precisely, to the assets removed from it. The agency's decision to investigate Max-

well Communication appeared to have been prompted by findings of a current investiga-tion of the company that Price Waterbouse. the accounting firm, has been conducting since early December. The company's banks and board ordered that investigation after it became clear that the late Robert Maxwell and possibly others had removed a huge amount of assets from the company.

Separately, Berlitz International Inc. said it might record fourth-quarter charges of \$2.5 million to \$3.5 million related to alleged claims against Berlitz due to its relationship with Maxwell Communication.

The U.S.-based company said \$1.8 million of the possible charges came from a British bank's claim that Berlitz's British units were involved in a credit facility with companies in

the Maxwell Communication group.
(NYT, Renters)

3,000 depositors and "a disorderly rush of creditors for the company's assets." The bank, which was put under formal

A total 1.6 billion francs (\$51.1 million) of

the 2.2 billion francs that individuals have

deposited at BCCI in Luxembourg is covered

by Luxembourg's deposit guarantee fund. Mr. Jaans said the decision came just in

time to prevent a rim on the company by

controlled administration for six months early in July, would have reverted under Luxembourg law to normal working status on Sunday if no decision had been taken by the court, Mr. Jaans said.

The Luxembourg court named three liquidators for the winding up of the bank. One is Brian Smouha of Touche Ross in London. The others are Luxembourg lawyers. Georges Baden and Julien Roden,

Separately, Sri Lanka's privately owned Seylan Bank said Friday that it had taken ownership of the Colombo branches of BCCI on Jan. 1. Some other overseas branches of BCCI, including those in Hong Kong, are being bought by local or regional interests. Sevian took over management of BCCTs operations in Sri Lanka on July 29 at the request of the central bank.

Seylan Bank's general manager. Rohan Perera, said there was nothing the bank could do about the 264 million rupees (\$6.2 million) held in foreign-currency accounts at BCCI, mostly belonging to Sri Lankans working in the Middle East.

That money, be said, had been frozen in BCCTs office in the Cayman Islands after a receiver was appointed. "Getting this money from the liquidators would be like getting water from a rock." be said.

Mr. Perera said that BCCI's assets, under the management of Seylan, totalled 3.19 bil-lion rupees now, as against 3.06 billion rupees before July. Deposit liabilities were I billion rupees, against 1.3 billion rupees earlier. (Reuters, AFP)

Dow Surges Past 3,200 as Rally Rolls On

Compiled by Our Stuff From Disputches NEW YORK - Wall Street's blue-chip stocks jumped above the 3.200 level for the first time Friday, as the market showed no sign of ending its record-breaking rally.

The Dow has surged nearly 300 points since the Federal Reserve cut the discount rate on Dec. 20. triggering investors' hopes of U.S. economic recovery and making investments other than stocks less attractive.

In beavy trading, the Dow Jones industrial average of 30 blue-chip stocks gained 29.07 points to close at 3,201.48. Some late-session futures-related buying sent the average through support at 3,200, al-though profit-takers knocked it off its 3,210 session peak.

Advancing issues topped dethners by about 5-to-3 on the New York Stock Exchange. Volume was about 220 million shares Friday. after 203.6 million Thursday.

The Dow, which has risen 11 straight sessions and set records in six straight, had gained just 3.58 points on Thursday.

Many analysts had been expecting the year-end rally to suffer a setback in the new year, when taxpaying investors could casb in profits without having to include them on their income-tax returns for 1991. But after a round of selling Thursday morning, prices rebounded. That prompted some traders to conclude that the advance might have further to go.

Friday's rise was led by beverage, automobile, pollution-control, drug and computer-system stocks. Walt Disney, up 3% to 119%; Coca-Cola, up 3 to 83%, and Merek & Co., up 2% to 168%, accounted

for about half the gain on the Dow industrials.

Analysts said investors, caught up in the the market's strong upward momentum, continued to pump money into equities. "I think the rally is really feeding on itself now." said Michael Metz, Oppenheimer & Co.'s chief market strategist.

The march of the bull is relentless," said Hildegard Zagorski. market analyst with Prudential Securi-ties Inc. "Despite some gloomy economic news, investors are looking ahead six months out, when they hope the economy will recover with the help of lower interest rates and some fiscal measures," she said. Charles Howley, manager of over-the-counter trading at Sound-

view Financial Group, said January often brought new money to stocks, but the influx was greater this year because of the low yields on alternative investments pegged to interest rates. "People are perceiving stocks as the only game in town," he said

Bond yields rose somewhat early Friday as bond prices fell, keeping the stock market contained, but when the bond market began to

recover, stocks got stronger, too.
"The bond market had the single largest effect on stocks today," said Ricbard Ciardullo, director of trading at Eagle Asset Management. As Treasury prices rebounded, buying interest resumed in stocks such as insurance, telecommunication and bank companies that are susceptible to swings in interest rates. The 30year Treasury bond ended down 6/32 at 106 6/32, to yield 7.48 percent. The bond had been off more than 1/2-point early in the day.

In a sign of how widespread the See STOCKS, Page 8

Japanese Seek Riches in Russian Far East

By Karl Schoenberger

Los Angeles Times Service KHABAROVSK, Russia When his classmates at the ebte Waseda University signed up duti-fully for staid careers in Japan's corporate world, Kimio Nakagawa defied his country's tacit freeze on relations with the Soviet Union and went to Siberia to seek his fortune.

The Russian literature major landed a job with Radio Moscow in Khabarovsk, the industrial center in the Russian Far East, then started a translating husiness, which grew into a fledgling importer of Russian fish. He dreamed fancifully of opening a first-class Japanese restaurant in this dreary, frosty city, until his young life was cut

Mr. Nakagawa drowned swimming in the Amur River on a spring day in 1989. But his trading company and his business plan survived. and his restaurant is a smashing success — testimony to a rising phenomenon of grassroots Japanese entrepreneurship in the Rus-

This new pattern of commerce falls under a new label: The "Japan Sea Basin." And it is a hot topic in academic circles because it serves as a window on how a vast area of the former Soviet Union is likely to

The trend also offers new hone for prosperity on the Japan side of the sea, along the ura-Nihon, or "back of Japan," coast, where provincial cities have been traditionally snubbed by the industrial growth on the Pacific seaboard.

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Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in either centers; New York closing rates "Up until now, the Soviet Far East has been sacrificed to the Kremlin's economic policy." said Takashi Murakami of the Institute Cerrency Per 5 Cirrency Per 3
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Isruell stekt. 2,229
Kusvalit diear 9,239
Molov, rins. 2,7212 Sins. 8 1.638 for Soviet and East European Studies, a Tokyo think tank. "The resources were exploited and brought back to the center.

"But now Siberians can tie up kets," Mr. Murakami said. "They will get some of the rewards them-

As the empire of the old Soviet Siberian forest and on nearby Sa-Union reassembles itself this winter as a vaguely defined commonwealth, the need for foreign capital to stave off economic disaster has

never been more critical. Yet the Western powers, particu-larly the No. 1 debtor, the United

khalin island. They have tasted lim-ited supplies of Siberian timber for years - and want much more. But don't touch, says the Tokyo

overnment. Not until Japan gets its four islands back. While Russian-Japanese relations States, are limited in their financial seem to be warming on the surface,

resources. Japan, however, with its in substance they are locked in a

The new pattern of commerce is a hot topic because it serves as a window on how a vast area of the former Soviet Union is likely to be developed.

expanding economy and its \$90 billion trade surplus, stands out as the world's No. 1 creditor.

Indeed, Japanese economists see strategie opportunities for investment in resource-rich Siberia, and some of Japan's mighty conglomer-ates are looking at coal, natural gas and mineral reserves beneath the that significant economic relations

Cold War time warp pending a territorial dispute that dates to the closing days of World War II. That was when soldiers of the Red Army descended to the gates of Hokkaido, grabbing up the southern Kuril Isfaction on the "Northern Territo-

With Japan Inc. on hold, that leaves it up to people like the late Mr. Nakagawa - and his father, who continues the business after coming out of retirement - to rise to the challenge of a new frontier opening up across the Japan Sea.

A flurry of activity has begun already, with bold and sometimes rather naive entrepreneurs combing once-obscure Siberian cities for joint-venture partners and a chance to get established before the giants of the Japanese economy start stomping around.

They are moving ahead of the rigid Foreign Ministry to open restaurants and build tourist hotels. They are finding huyers for highend used autos, not the junk cars that Russian sailors bring home in the holds of their timber ships. A group of small manufacturers of tableware in Tsubame, oear the Ja-

See FRONTIER, Page 9

Businesses Wait for Siberian Thaw

Los Angeles Times Service

KHABAROVSK, Russia - So far, as many as 20 Japanese trading companies have sent representatives to the Russian Far East. Times are now lean.

"Business is not so good; the Russians have no money," mosned Munctaka Okamoto, who represents the trading company Nissho Iwai in Khabarovsk. "It's difficult to get export licenses, we don't know who owns the land, and the big state enterprises are already exporting timber and coal - they don't respond to

Mr. Okamoto said his office handled \$40 million in sales in 1989, when it was the first trading house on the scene. Volume shrank to about one-fourth that amount as others elbowed in on his business - which, he said, included selling some 700 new Toyotas in

"The pie is getting smaller," Mr. Okamoto said, "and the competition is getting more tierce." But the trading companies are digging in for the day when deal-making begins in earnest. Outside the Ja-

with Japan and export to our mar- pan Sea Basin, that is cause for concern. Last month, for example, the U.S. ambassador to Moscow, Robert Strauss, challenged American companies to invest in Russia. He warned that Japanese

and German firms were rushing in to seek opportunities while Americans sat on the sidelines.

The Japanese aren't whining about the convertibility of the ruble the way American businessmen are," said John H.G. Wigand, who heads the Anchorage-hased consultancy, Soviet Economic Development Co. "The Soviet Far East has every natural resource that Japan could ever want, so they aren't here for

"The funny thing is that the Russians would prefer to deal with the Americans, not Japanese," said Mr. Wigand, who was in Khabarovsk to probe oil-exploranon opportunities off Sakhalin Island, "But they'll go with whoever gives them economic help. It's the old starving man syndrome."

Of the approximately 100 foreign joint ventures in the Russian Far East, more than 70 involve Japanese partners, according to Pavel Minakir, director of the institute of Economic Research, a think tank in Khabarovsk affiliated with the Russian Academy of

"Japan has monopolized the know-how on doing business in the Soviet Far East," Mr. Minakir said. "It knows the people, the conditions, the buman resources, and it understands the potential for business. It can strike its blow before the compenion begins."

A Reprieve for La Cinq

PARIS — A Paris commercial court has appointed an administra-tor to try to save La Cinq, the financially troubled private television channel said on Friday.

The court gave the lawyer, Hubert Lafont, an initial deadline of three months to save the channel from closing down, La Cinq, which expects to post a loss of 1.12 billion francs (\$200 million) for 1991, has declared itself insolvent.

If new capital is not found, the station could be declared bankrupt and its assets liquidated. The French publishing group Hacbette SA, which operates the station and owns 25 percent of the stock, has refused to be solely responsible for its future. La Cinq employees said the Italian media magnate Silvio Bertus-

coni, whose group also owns 25 percent of La Cinq, could be willing to step in to save the station if some French broadcasting regulations But Culture Minister Jack Lang has ruled out such a possibility,

telling reporters: "Laws and other constraints will not be changed to

Amid Weak Retail Sales,

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - Scaman Furniture Co., the largest furniture retailer in the recession-battered northeastern United States and a product of the 1980s buyout boom, \$141.3 million and liabilities of

one-third of its stores. The Chapter 11 filing marked a new stage in a long, slow slide for Seaman, which has faced trouble deht securities, a company spokesmaking loan payments since it was acquired in a debt-financed takeover engineered by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. in 1987. Kohl-

berg, Kravis is now one of Seaman's biggest shareholders. Scaman said in a statement that

Another U.S. Casualty hankruptcy-court refuge was sought "because of the severe and prolonged recession affecting its

key markets." sought bankruptcy-court protec-tion Friday and closed more than million is in long-term deht, about million is in long-term deht, about half of it owed to banks. The rest includes \$48.7 million in high-risk "junk bonds" and a mix of other

Retailers like Seaman have been among the most visible victims of the recession that began in the summer of 1990. The downturn has been particularly brutal in the Northeast, where there have been high numbers of layoffs and cutbacks that have crimped consumer spending, especially for costly items like furniture.

Indeed, figures released Friday sbowed that retailers had a lean Christmas season, with slightly higher sales often coming only after heavy price-cutting that appears hkely to hurt earnings.

Major retailers reported Christmas season sales that typically were I percent to 5 percent above those of a year ago, up barely enough to cover inflation, which is running at about 3 percent.

Dayton Hudson Corp. called its performance disappointing, and J.C. Penney Co. reported its sales fell short of expectations. Sears, Roebuck & Co. and May Department Stores Co. reported sales fell.

In a bid to woo consumers, some major retailers, including Dayton Hudson and Sears, ran very aggressive promotional campaigns this season. When retailers report earnings later this quarter, those promotions will likely bave dented profits, analysts said.

"One company that showed exactly what is happening to the retail See SEAMAN, Page 8

LUXFUND

SICAV Valeur nette d'inventaire

CONSEILLER EN INVESTISSEMENT

U.S.\$112.47

Most delegates, like Maurice R. Greenberg of American finternational Group Inc., were invited because they represent and development. By Doron P. Levin

business executives joining President George Bush on his Asian trip are coming to protest their trade policies, many of these leaders will probably bear a friendlier message. Many have prospered from contracts with Japanese com-panies and see the trip as a chance to drum up business. Center Tool Inc., simply wishes to sell the Japanese his most advanced welding systems. For him, the president's

tems, which cost as much as \$100 million, to Toyota Motor Corp. in Canada and in California.

"We want to expose the Japanese to the quality technology we have available," Mr. Diettmer said. "You have to be persistent when working with the Japanese. You have to play by their rules and do your homework."

They have complained frequently that they are unfairly excluded from selling cars and trucks to the Japanese, and. their views have received the most attention so far. The automakers have called on the Japanese government to restrain exports even more as a way of reducing the \$40

For example, Harold A. Poling, chairman of Ford Motor Co., has proposed 20 percent annual reductions for five years. "I would say to them, "You figure out how to do Mr. Poling said before leaving on the trip. Motorola Inc., represented on the trip by Robert W. Galvin, a former chairman, has successfully sold telecom-

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sent private or government trade groups that promote business and ecooperation between the Umited States and Asia. Mr. Greenberg is president of the U.S. Association of South East Asia Nations Business Council; his company has more than 10,000 insurance agents in Japan. Some members of the delegation represent smaller companies that are trying to crack the Japanese market. Robert J. Maricich, president of American of Martinsville, a furni-

Rather than protesting Tokyo's trade policies, many of the executives joining the president's trip will use it as a chance to drum up business.

but no orders so far - only encouraging prospects. "I think we've done everything we can do to get into the dance, but I don't think we'll know for another year whether we are dancing." he said.

Mr. Maricich said that his opportunines to do business had been fair. "I think we've discovered it's a pretty level playing field" in the furniture business, he told Mr. Bush at a White House meeting a few weeks ago.

Those who have done business there say there are few

Beyond vague urgings for fair treatment, few American executives have offered concrete suggestions for govern-

"Japan has never been an easy market to do business in and never will be, for a host of cultural, historical and linguistic reasons that bave nothing to do with government," said Steven Schlossstein, a consultant in Princeton, New Jersey. Nevertheless, trade experts think the visit to Japan

measures brewing in Congress. Legislators from Michigan and political opponents of Mr. Bush promise to introduce legislation that would cap the Japanese share of the U.S. auto market if the trade To prevent that, Japanese automakers have pledged to

increase purchases from U.S. suppliers. Many U.S. suppli-

could prod Japanese companies to do more business with

their U.S. counterparts so as to head off protectionist

ers wish to export to Japan — and sell to Japanese companies in the United States — but have had little success penetrating the cozy relationships between Japanese automakers and Japanese parts manufacturers. Still, manufacturing experts suggest that great perseverance can pay off. ASC Corp. of Southgate, Michigan, will be represented in the delegation by its chairman, Heinz C.

but only after 15 years of cultivating contacts in Japan. Textron Inc., whose chairman, Beverly F. Dolan, is on the mission and also serves on the export council, wants to go beyond selling helicopters and some other products in Japan. "We feel we have the quality and the expertise to supply the Japanese market" with auto parts, including armrests and dasbboards, a company spokesman said,

The Japanese blame foreign automakers themselves for their scant sales in Japan, saying they have failed to develop vehicle models that are tailored to Japanese short cuts: Executives have to learn the language, spend consumers, with steering wheels on the right-hand side.

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Asian Dollar Deposits

4%-44 4%-44 4%-4%

U.S. Money Market Funds

Merrill Lynch Ready Assels 38-day average yield: 4.55

Bush's Mates Bear Deals, Not Grudges, to Japan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - For all the Japanese fears that the J. Bronce Henderson 3d, chief executive of Detroit trip represents an unusual opportunity to get the attention of top Japanese auto executives, said Paul Diettmer, the company's manager of advertising.

Detroit Center Tool has already sold its welding sys-

But if most of the 21 executives traveling with the president bear glad tidings, the chairmen of the Big Three automakers appear ready for battle.

billion annual U.S. trade deficit with Japan.

munications equipment in Japan, with the help of U.S. government pressure.

ture company in Martinsville, Virginia, said that in 18 months of efforts in Japan, he had found business partners

ment action to help them succeed in Japan.

Prechter, who is also chairman of the President's Export Council. His company has won contracts to supply convertible tops to Toyota and other Japanese automakers -

Dow Jones Averages

NYSE Indexes

AMEX Stock Index

99.13 190.89 91.37

Mark's Weakness **Drives Dollar Up**

closed mostly higher in U.S. trading Friday, scoring further gains against the Deutsche mark and managing to Stabilize against the yen.

Some analysts said the gains

"You're seeing a weak mark," said Sheldon Matlow of Standard

Foreign Exchange Chartered Bank. He said the market also was "anticipating some-thing positive out of the Bush talks in the Far East" to push the yen

higher.
The mark has been weakening Russia on fears about instability in Russia and on the belief that a higher yen would be used to cure a huge Japaoese trade surplus.

The dollar closed at 1.5430 DM, up from 1.5302 DM, and at 124,65 yen, up from 124.28. The U.S. currency had traded as high as 1.55
DM during the day.
Joe Prendergast, economist at
MMS International, said now that

the dullar had broken above 1.5370 DM, it did oot face serious resistance until 1.5700 DM.

But it is particularly difficult to call the dullar's likely moves next week, when institutional trading will be back to normal for the first

NEW YORK — The dollar Lambert said the visit to Japan next week, and Russian econproblems burting Germany, did not tell the whole story.

He noted that the German economics minister, Jürgen Möllewere likely to continue next week, mann, spoke Thursday about the possibly as far as 1.57 Deutsche need for moderation in wage demands, so as not to exacerbate an economic olowdown, Mr. Möllemann said a weakening of the German economy was already apparent and it could accelerate. (Page 9).

Mr. Hodge said it was unusual for a German official to refer pub-

licly to a weak economy, and if muching else it helped relieve some pressures in the European mone tary system.

U.S. economic news Friday which showed that November factory orders rose 0.6 percent, about double the forecast rise of 0.3 percent, was largely ignored.

The dollar gained against most major currencies. It climbed to 1.3748 Swiss francs from 1.3660 francs, and to 5.2675 French francs from 5.2265 francs. The British pound eased to \$1.849 from \$1.866. In European trading, the U.S. currency was also higher, climbing to 1.5453 DM and 124.95 ven. Some traders are focused on U.S. December payroll data due next Friday, the last day of the Bush

visit to Japan. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

STOCKS: The Rally Rolls On (Continued from first finance page)

buying was, the Nasdaq composite, the Standard & Poor's 500 stock index and the American Stock Exchange composite index all struck record closing highs.

Mr. Metz noted that buying of

the rally's laggard stocks was con-stantly refueling the advance, and N.Y. Stocks among the laggard stocks that drew

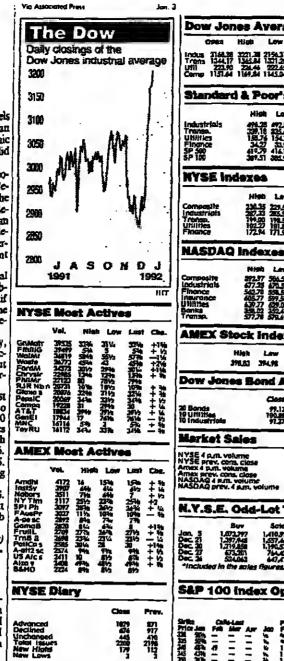
notable interest Friday were the Big Three automakers. General Motors Curp. rose 1 to 3245. Ford Motor Co. climbed 11s to 30% and Chrysler Corp gained 1

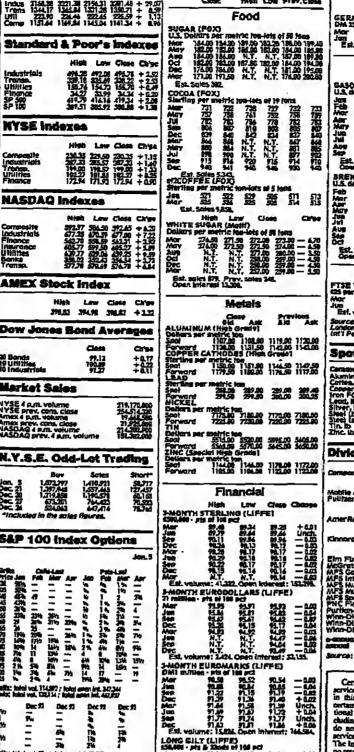
Foothill Group shares were the most actively traded, ending 12 high-

er at 5%. Tueson Electric, the Arizona utility that has just reached an agreement with creditors to avoid involuntary bankruptcy, announced it was selling its 38 percent stake in

Few analysts were pessimistic about the market's immediate future, but Eugene Peroni Jr., chief technical analyst at Janney Mont-gomery Scott Inc. in Philadelphia,

"It looks like the lion's share of the move is behind us," he said, adding that the market "will undergo a correction, but no serious drop. There will be less willingness to chase strength in the rally, which has gone too far too fast." (UPI, Reuters, Bloomberg, AP)





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U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Charge Will Give Weyerhaeuser Loss

SEATTLE (Combined Dispatches) — Weyerhaeuser Co. said Finday that it would take a \$344 million charge against 1991 earnings that within the timber company to post its first annual loss since 1911.

The charge will pay to slash operations such as real estate that have been weighing on earnings, allowing the company to concentrate on The been weighing on earnings, allowing the company to concentrate on areast it considers most likely to rebound in a U.S. economic recovery. The charge, which also covers accounting changes, exceeds a restructurally charge of \$260 million in 1989.

The loss of \$177 million for 1989.

The loss of \$172 million for 1991 compares with a year-earlier profit of \$394 million. Wall Street's 1991 estimates for the company prior to the charge averaged about half 1990 levels.

Memorex Creditors Approve Plan

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Memorex Telex NV, a deht laden computer company, said Friday that creditors had voted for its prepackaged reorganization plan and it would file the plan soon in court.

Memorex Telex previously appropried it had not plan soon in court. prepackaged reorganization plan and it would file the plan soon in court.

Memorex Telest previously announced it had reached an agreement in principle with holders of a majority of its public debt to a restructuring that would include an immediate \$85 million in financing as well as \$67.5 million in working capital after reorganization.

The investor Eli Jacobs, who also controls the Baltimore Oriotes baseball team, led a group that bought Memorex from Unity's Corp. for \$522 million in 1986 and then bought Teles Corp. for \$1 billion two years later. The purchases were largely financed through high-yielding bonds but when the U.S. data-processing market fell off, the company had

but when the U.S. data-processing market fell off, the company had difficulty paying down its debt.

The company said the restructuring would reduce its debt principal, and eliminate its preferred stock redeemption and dividend requirements by converting a substantial portion of the debt and all of the preferred stock into new Memorex Telex common equity, (Reuters, Bloomberg)

Boom in Stock Funds Gains Pace

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — Sales of stock mutual funds, already brisk in the first three weeks of December, turned even stronger after the Federal Reserve cut the discount rate on Dec. 20, several fund manage

ment companies said Friday.

Fidelity investments said it had its best December for new stock-fund sales since 1987 and on just one day, Dec. 30, took in \$1 billion in new money, increasing its equity funds under management to \$50.9 billion. Scudder, Stevens & Clark's funds attracted \$170 million in new money in December \$145 million of it in the last five days of the month Kemper. December, \$145 million of it in the last five days of the month. Kemper Financial's equity funds gained \$60 million in the last week of December. after gaining \$120 million in the first three weeks of the month.

Hospital Corp. in \$700 Million Offer

NASHVILLE, Tennessee (AP) - Hospital Corp. of America filed documents Friday that indicated it boped to raise about \$700 million by selling stock to the public three years after it went private, piling up debt.

HCA will offer 34 million shares of common stock that should sell between \$19 and \$22 a share, the company said in a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission. At those prices, the sale would generate between \$646 million and \$748 million. Of the 34 million shares.

HCA said it would offer 6.8 million shares on international markets. The company went private in 1989 through a \$3.6 billion managemented buyout that left it with \$6.2 billion in debt. HCA once was the largest operator of bospitals in the world before restructuring and selling off many of its assets. Its debt now stands at \$4.2 billion.

For the Record

AppleTree Markets Inc., a Houston-based grocery chain, filed for bankruptcy court protection in an effort to restructure \$176 million in debt acquired in its 1988 buyout of the local division of Safeway stores. Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan leads the lender group.

(AP)
Tandy Corp., moving to spur growth in its sluggish Radio Shack division, on Friday abolished its presidency, held by Bernie S. Appel, and named three new executive vice presidents to take charge of the division, which accounts for half of Tandy's \$4.6 billion annual revenue.

(UPI)

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CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM

SEAMAN: Furniture Maker Latest Casualty of U.S. Retail Weakness

(Continued from first finance page) industry is Dayton Hudson Corp., it is a kind of harbinger," said Jan Dillow, a Salomon Brothers analyst. Dayton Hudson reported sales at stores open at least a year rose 1.5 percent.

- But the company cautioned investors that it expected earnings to be eroded by the price discounting it used to entice shoppers to its stores and discount chains.

The filing by Seaman, which was company "has an excellent man-

founded in the midst of the Great agement team and a unique con-Deptession, is the second time that a Kohlberg. Kravis takeover has ended in bankruptcy court. Two Factory Orders Un years ago, Hillsborough Holdings Corp., a building-materials compa-ny based in Florida, sought bankruptcy-court protection after efforts to tenegotiate debts with its

creditors faltered. Kohlberg, Kravis said in a statement that it fully supported Seaman's effort to survive and that the sumer franchise."

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Amex Diary

NASDAQ Diary

Orders to U.S. factories rose a modest 0.6 percent in November after a bigger advance in October, the government said Friday, The Associated Press reported from

Washington. They were the first back-to-back

to where it was earlier in the summer, the Commerce Department

Dec 51

Orders for durable and nondurable goods climbed to a seasonally adjusted \$243.7 billion in November, following an increase of 1.9 percent in October and declines of 2.3 percent in September and 2 percent in August

Despite the increases, the orders gains since April and May of 1991, level in November was still \$4.3 but they failed to get demand back billion below July's. (AP. Reuters)

U.S. FUTURES

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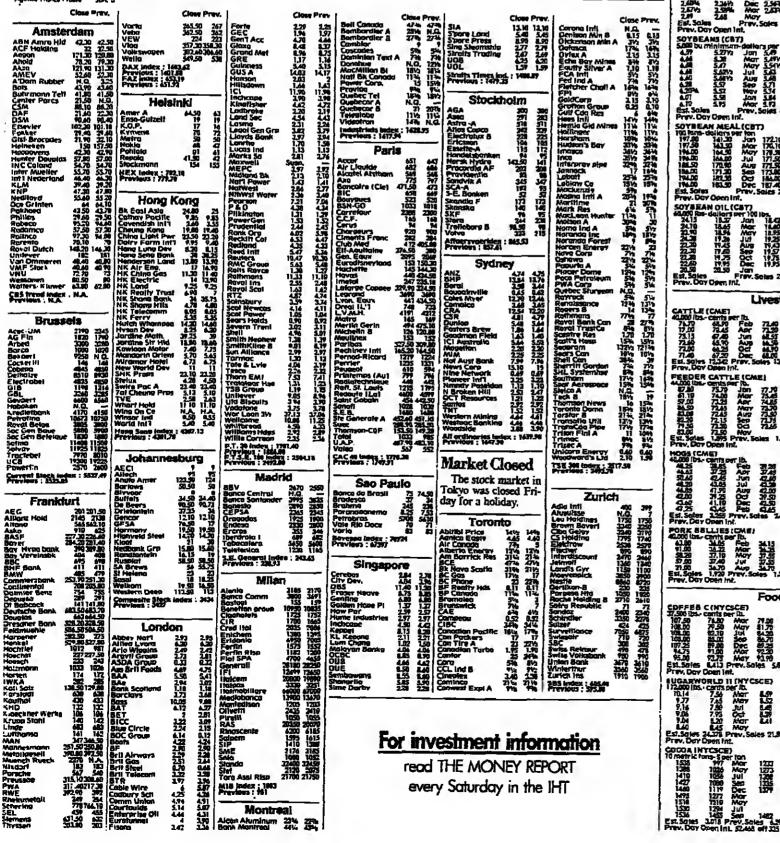
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WORLD STOCK MARKETS





Wage Cap Dispute Heats Up in Bonn

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Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche BONN — Criticism of Germany's outspoken economics minister, Jürgen Möllemann, heated up Friday when a close associate of Chancellor Helmnt Kohl became the latest to assail the minister's

proposal for a legislative cap on civil service pay raises.

Wolfgang Schäuble, the party whip who is Mr. Kohl's heir apparent, attacked Mr. Mollemann's proposal to pass a law limiting civil servants' wage increases in 1992 to under 5 percent. Observers of the German political scene said the dispute had

become a major one within the governing coalition. It comprises Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union and the Free Democratic Party, of which Mr. Möllemann is a member.

The focus, however, appears to be as much now on Mr. Möllemann, who has taken a number of controversial positions since assuming office a year ago, as on the pay issue. Both government parties consider wage restraint crucial in maintaining German jobs and restraining inflation.

The idea, Mr. Mollemann has said, is to send a signal to the rest of the public sector as well as private industry. Most unions are seeking pay increases of around 10 percent this year, at a time when the Bundesbank is cautioning that smaller raises are necessary if inflation, now over 4 percent, is to be brought under control.

"I pregently advised Möllemann before Christmas, unfortunately to no avail, to drop this playing with numbers, which only burdens the difficult upcoming wage talks," Mr. Schänble said in an interview to appear in Saturday's Süddeutsche Zeitung.

While acknowledging that "we have to push for moderate wage settlements in the public sector and in the private economy," Mr. Schäuble said civil servants would not have to make a special sacrifice. Rudolf Seiters, who as interior minister is in charge of the civil service and its wage talks, said on Thursday that Mr. Möllemann's remarks were "not appropriate and not helpful." Union leaders have

criticized the pay-cap idea as an infringement on collective bargaining.
Public clashes have become a growing feature of the Bonn political scene since Mr. Möllemann, 46, took over as economics minister. His sights unabashedly set on becoming a key figure in his liberal FDP, he has often been criticized for what is seen as a wild publicity whirl,

issuing a constant flow of comment on political events.

German analysts said that Mr. Möllemann's plan to limit 1992 pay raises could in theory have a positive effect on the economy at a critical time. But the method of making his proposals - in an article he wrote for Thursday's Handelsblatt newspaper — had been unfortunate and gave them little chance of success, they said.

Hermann Remsperger, chief economist at BHF Bank, said: "What I believe is a genuine effort to keep wage rises down has only succeeded in entrenching people's positions."

(AFX, Reuters)

Grand Metropolitan Buys All of Cinzano

Compiled by Our Staff From Dupatches

LONDON - Grand Metropolitan PLC consolidated its position as the world's largest wines and spirits company on Friday by agreeing to buy the rest of the Italian drinks company Cinzano Francesco & Co.

The purchase price was not disclosed, but industry analysts said the 75 percent stake would probably cost between £50 million (\$93) million) and £100 million.

The company acquired 25 percent of Cinzano in 1985, and has now agreed to buy the Cinzano Marone family's 50 percent stake and 25 percent shareholding from IFINT SpA, the investment company of Italy's Agnelli family. Phillip Mornssey, an analyst at S.G. Warburg

Securities, said the deal was part of continuing consolidation in the world drinks industry. Grand Met is one of four groups that control 41 of the world's top 100 spirits brands. The company's sales of wines and spirits make it the

world leader by volume. Cinzano's eponymous vermouth brand sells more than 3.5 million 12-bottle cases a year

worldwide, and analysts said this would put it especially in South America, an area where among the world's top 30 wine brands. Cinzano is also a major player in the sparkling-wine

The deal, part of the consolidation of the drinks industry, strengthens Grand Met's position as the world's top wines and spirits company.

market in Italy, and owns the leading Italian brand imported into Germany.

It will join such other well-known brands at the British company as Smirnoff vodka, J&B scotch whisky and Bailey's Irish Cream liqueur. Analysts said the deal would strengthen the position of Grand Met's drinks subsidiary, International Distillers & Vininers, in Europe and Cinzano's presence is particularly strong.

Cinzano's companies, which cover countries including Argentina. Venezuela and Colombia. will complement International Distillers' existing company in Brazil. Heublein do Brasil.

Cinzano, based in Turin, hao annual trading profit last year of about \$30 million on sales of

Count Francesco Marone Cinzano, who will femain nonexecutive president of the Italian concern, said in a statement that the acquisition is aimed at ensuring the growth and development" of the Cinzano brand name.

Colin Gordon, president of the European division of International Distrilers & Vintners, called the acquisition a "natural marriage of two businesses which bave worked closely together" over the last six years.

"This move further strengthens our distribution position in Europe, giving us direct access to the important Italian market," Mr. Gordon

Slight Christmas Cheer for U.K. Retailers

LONDON - Retailers in Britain say their sales over the crucial pre-Christmas period were slightly better than in 1990, despite the

continuing economic recession. But they remain very cautious about prospects for 1992. Industry analysts say people may have been enticed to buy only because big discounts, traditional at January sales, were offered this year at the height of the gift-buying season.

That means profits were sacrificed for revenues, they said. "The final outcome was reasonably satisfactory because of a strong finish," said the chief executive of Sears PLC, Michael Pickard. The

group runs the Selfridges department store in London and has fashion chains. Marks & Spencer PLC, a leading retailer, also said Christmas trade was better than last year. "M&S traded satisfactorily and made an

increase over the Christmas trading period.

which includes the whole of the month of December." it said.

But it was downbeat for 1992. "Retailing has come through a difficult period and there are no signs of any change in that pattern, the

Quentin Price, a retail analyst at the County NatWest brokerage, said most of the stores adopted the strategy of cutting prices over the Christmas period to pull in trade. "Customers had a very strong desire to take advantage of any value offer," he said. "It was a difficult Christmas with revenue growth achieved at the price of margins."

Stores bad to cope with shoppers who were "trading down" — restricting spending due to economic uncertainty and buying long-lasting durable items rather than consumer goods.

Another analyst said Christmas "was not a total disaster but it remains to be seen how the rest of year is going to shape up."

Kingfisher PLC, which runs the B&Q do-ityourself outless, the electrical-goods chain Comet and the general retailer Woolworths, said Christmas had brought no surprises. "The season was pretty much in line with expectations, which were limited," a spokeswoma said. "We are not pessimistic that things will get worse. We still expect 1992 to be a difficult

trading environment. Storehouse Group PLC, which operates British Home Stores and Mothercare, said its October forecast of 6 percent year-on-tear sales growth was on target.

"Christmas was very satisfactory," said a Storehouse spokesman, "Sales were ahead of last year consistently throughout the Christmas

Improved BHS sales, partly from opening on Sunday when most of the group's compensors did not, provided a fair amount of the Christ-

governor of the central bank, adding that for now it was unclear bow an

FRONTIER: Japanese Entrepreneurs Take Business to Russian Far East

In Portugal, Finantia Wins Fight for Leasing Firm

LISBON - Finantia-Sociedade de Investimentos SA has won a sixmonth takeover battle for Portugal's largest leasing company, Sociedade Financeira de Locacao SA, buying 76.3 percent of its stock for 10.6 billion escudos (\$79 million), the Lisbon stock exchange said Friday,

The finance company, which had been battling for control of Sofinloc with Banco Comercial de Macau SA, paid 6,933 escudos per share, compared with the bank's initial offer of 6,000 escudos per share in July. It was the first time two large companies had battled on the stock exchange to take over a third, a sign of the increasing sophistication of Portugal's recently liberalized financial markets.

Leasing is one of the fastest-growing businesses in Portugal and Sofinloc accounted for 17 percent of the market in 1990.

Finantia already owned 18.3 percent of Sofinloc, so Friday's purchase left only 5.5 percent of the leasing company's shares in the hands of eign ships sbortly after the start of South Korea has pumped invest-A rlight aboard Aeroflot's Siberithe new year. Japanese tourism de-ment into Siberia as part of its

pan Sea port of Niigata, is exploring the idea of converting Siberian weapons plants into production sites, turning missile parts into forks and spoons.

Flights between Niigata and Khabarovsk were jammed last year with Japanese businessmen and delegations of provincial trade officials. Once-a-week flights inaugurated by Aeroflot in 1976 were expanded to four flights a week during the peak summer season, including one by Japan Air Lines.

The key port of Vladivostok, long home to the Soviet navy's Pacific fleet, shed its veil of secrecy and opened to foreigners in October and is scheduled to receive forworkshop in the port.

still a tiny radar blip. Japan's two- a 200-room botel in Vladivostok, way trade with the republics of the former Soviet Union remains a mere I percent of its total exports cro-trends in the Asia-Pacific region are excited, and they say what is happening here is a textbook in mind. example of a dynamic "trade bub" in the making.

Other countries in the neighbor-

bood of the Japan Sea Basin are in

velopers plan to be there with pas-sengers in tow once the weather outflanking its arch foe, North Kothaws. A Nigata sweater maker is rea, by currying favor with Mos-sending yarn and test patterns to a cow. The Hyundai conglomerate invested in a Siberian logging joint In macroeconomic terms, this is venture in 1990 and is now building

initially to lodge its employees. Massive infrastructure development at the mouth of the Tumen and imports. But chroniclers of mi- River, on the border between China and North Korea, is being studied with multinational cooperation

"The Sea of Japan has been a frozen sea," said Saburo Okita, the former foreign minister and adviser to government. "Now the climate is

an Express, from Niigata to Khabarovsk, is an odd adventure -not just in terms of pre-perestroika aeronauties. Small businessmen dig their knees through the thin seats into the lower backs of professors returning from conference junkets in Japan, Russians and Japanese trade business cards across the aisle. Even idle chatter bas portent.

"The situation in Russia is changing very quickly," sighed Arkady V. Alekseev, deputy director of the Pacific Oceanology Institute in Vladivostok, on a recent flight, "I've been away for two weeks, and right now I have no idea what's

Investor's Europe Paris Frankfurt FTSE 100 Index **CAC 40** 2600 1800 1700 1500 A S O'N D J 2300 A S O N D J 1991 1995 Friday Prev. Exchange Close Close **CBS Trend** N.A. N.A. Amsterdam 5,527,49 5,525.05 Brussels Stock Index 1.603.62 1,601.88 Frankfurt Frankturt FAZ 653.18 651.92 HEX 782,10 779.70 +0.31 Helsinki Financial Times 30 1,901,40 1.886.00 +0.82 London FTSE 100 2,504.10 2,492.80 +0.45 London General Index 243.65 238.93 +1.98 Madrid 1,903.00 +2.24 MB 981.00 Milan 1,770.30 1.749.91 +1.17 CAC 40 Paris 865,30 857.61 +0.90 Aftarsvarlden Stockholm Stock Index 420,80 +0.98 Vienna 416.70 Zurich 595.00 +1.75

Very briefly:

 Poland's budget deficit for the first quarter of 1992 is forecast at \$1.6 billion and inflation at 14 to 15 percent in estimates submitted to the legislature, against \$2.7 billion and 60 to 70 percent for all of 1991.

 Italy's inflation rate averaged 6.4 percent in 1991, up from 6.1 percent in 1990 and well above the government forecast of 6.2 percent.

• SunParks International a Belgian leisure company, has an option to buy land for a boliday village near Lockerbie, Scotland, scene of the air

disaster, and plans to invest 3.5 billion francs (\$110 million). Sweden's krona will probably become a member of the European Monetary System between 1994 and 1997, said Thomas Franzen, vice

association was possible for countries outside the European Community. Chase Manhattan Corp. will close its office in Copenhagen in the next few months and handle its Danish corporate finance business from London, taking six of its 15 Copenhagen staff with it to Britain.

The French automakers association said new car registrations in December were up by 3.2 percent from December 1990, to 166,300, while registrations for the whole of 1991 were 2.03 million, down 12 percent,

Avia, Mercedes Said to Plan Link

PRAGUE - Avia. the Czechoslovak light-truck maker, is to link up

with Mercedes-Benz AG to make light commercial vehicles and trucks under the Mercedes name near Prague, industry sources said Friday. The decision is expected to be approved by the Czecboslovak government. Renault Vehicules Industriels of France, which bas long been a partner of Avia, had been in competition for the deal.

An agreement in principle is to be signed Monday, and details will

follow in the next few weeks, a source close to Avia management said. Mercedes-Benz is expected to acquire 31 percent of a new joint venture, and to have the opportunity to increase this to a majority.

NASDAQ

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,0 most traded securities in terms of dollar value, it is undated twice a year.

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ASIA / PACIFIC

Hong Kong Warns U.S. Against China Tariffs

HONG KONG - Hong Kong has told the United States it is deeply worried by Washington's plans to impose punitive tariffs on Chinese imports this month if talks on a trade dispute fail, Trade and Industry Secretary

T.H. Chau said Friday.

Mr. Chau said Hong Kong would lose more than 7,000 jobs, while \$200 million would be wiped off its gross domestic product, if Washington put high tariffs on all the items on a list of products it beautiful. items on a list of products it has presented to

Beijing
The U.S. trade representative, Carla A.
Hills, bas said the list of goods for possible retaliation, worth about \$1.5 billion, would be shortened to lessen the actual effect. In a message to the U.S. consul-general in Hong Kong, Mr. Chan underlined the possi-

ble harm to investor confidence in Hong Kong should the tariffs be imposed. Twothirds of imports from China covered by the list are re-exported from the British colony. "There is great concern in Hong Kong," he said, over "the possible effect on Hong Kong of any action which the U.S. government may take in the event that a mutually acceptable

solution is not reached." "Our broad estimate," Mr. Chau said, "is that up to 7,200 jobs in Hong Kong and \$200 million of value-added contribution to Hong Kong's GDP could be lost if the U.S. were to take action against all the products on the

Washington has threatened to impose the tariffs unless a dispute over its complaint that Chinese companies breach U.S. companies' copyrights and patents is settled by Jan. 16.

The specific effect of any action depended on how many tartifs were imposed, Mr. Chan noted. Mrs. Hills has said the action would be narrowed to products valued at about half the current total, including beer; silk, aluminum

Colony's Chinese Chips

Agence France Presse

HONG KONG - A Chinese State-run electronics company signed a lease Friday to build a microchip factory in Hong Kong worth \$320 million.

The lease will allow Shenzhen Electronics Group and other unidentified investors to finance the semiconductor plant, the largest in the colony, officials said. The project is expected to be operating

within three years. It reinforces China's position as the thirdlargest investor in Hong Kong's manufactur-ing industry, a Hong Kong official said. ores, pharmaceuticals, footwear, electronics and watches.

Hong Kong manufacturers have moved much production to southern China in the past decade to take advantage of lower labor costs. They employ an estimated two to three million workers in the region. (Reuters, AP)

■ Shenzhen to List More Stocks

The Shenzhen Stock Exchange will expand its listings from six companies to 20 in the first quarter of this year. Agence France-Presse quoted China's official Xinhua news agency as reporting.

The planned expansion of the exchange, one of two in China, follows its official opening in June 1991.

The agency did not say if any of the new stocks to be listed would be B-class shares sold to foreigners through securities houses in Hong Kong, which borders the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone.

China's other stock exchange, in Shanghai, was also expected to expand its listings from the current eight to meet heavy demand. A chaotic scramble for a new issue in September forced the authorities to introduce a lotsystem for stock issuance.

A third Chinese city, Guangzhou, an-nounced last month it had received government permission to set up a stock market.

Foreign Buying Surge **Propels Seoul Stocks**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches SEOUL - Foreign investors, allowed into Asia's second-largest time, defied concerns about South bought heavily, driving the key index up 2 percent.

Overseas buy orders, estimated at anywhere from 50 billion to 100 billion won (566 million to \$132 million) and centered on just a handful of stocks, sent those issues limit-up almost immediately, curtailing volume, brokers said. "I'm obviously pleased there was

foreign interest but disappointed it was so hard to get hold of stock." said Philip Smiley, general manager of Jardine Fleming Securities. The Composite Index, which climbed from the opening bell.

gained 14.91 points in the first hour before settling back to end the truncated two-hour session 13.31 up at 624.23. Foreign investors are allowed to

buy up to 10 percent of a company's outstanding shares. The government plans to raise that limit

The market has suffered from

index failing from 1,007 in April 1989 to 611 at the end of 1991 on stock market Friday for the first economic concerns. Planners expect the economy to remain slug-Korea's shaky economy and gish this year with high inflation and huge trade deficits. South Korea's 1991 trade deficit reached an

record high of \$9.66 billion. Market analysis predict that in 1992, up to \$2 billion in foreign funds will flow into the \$100 billion market, which is second in size only 10 Japan's among Asian markets. (Resters, AP, Bloomberg)

A Record in Hong Kong As Seoul's stock market surged

shares in Hong Kong hit a record high. Reuters reported. Other Asiar markets took their cue from Wall Street and were mainly quiet. Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index closed at a record high for the

fourth straight session on hopes of a half-point cut in the prime rate. but the Hong Kong Association of Banks announced after the market closed that the rate would stay un-

changed at 8.5 percent.

The index finished 5.35 points higher at 4.307.13.



Very briefly:

 China and Uzbekistan signed an economic cooperation and trade agreement during the visit of China's foreign economic relations and trade minister, Li Lanqing, Xinhua reported.

 Japan Railways plans to introduce a new high-speed train capable of 350 kilometers (190 miles) per hour. SO kilometers per hour faster than the French TGV train that holds the speed record, an official said.

• Broken Hill Pty., Australia's biggest company, said Indonesia had canceled a \$6.1 million steel contract because of union protests against the army's shooting of civilians in East Timor in November.

 Stephen Solarz, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives' Asia-Pacific foreign affairs subcommittee, said in Hanoi that Washington might lift its trade embargo against Vietnam this summer or autumn. South Korea received \$3.03 billion in construction orders from overseas last year, up 42 percent from the previous year, officials said.

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Japan Official Backs Duties to Replace Rice Ban

TOKYO - The foreign minister, Michio Watanabe, has said he supports a system of tariffs to replace Japan's ban on rice imports, according to media reports Friday

Japan must choose between two options, replacing the ban with a partial opening that would involve quotas or endorsing a proposed "tarification" system, Mr. Watanabe was quoted as telling supporters in his home prefec-ture north of Tokyo on Thursday.

Under tarification, a policy that trading partners are pressing Japan to accept, imports of

rice would be allowed but be subject to initially high duties that would be reduced over time.
As recently as last month, Mr. Watanabe told a senior U.S. official that Japan had no plans to open its nee market by introducing the tariff system. He also said Japan planned to reject a proposal to introduce tariffs on farm imports put forth at the Uruguay Round of trade talks under

the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Japan now bans imports of rice for commercial use. The United States and other countries are pressing for a change in that policy, which is expected to be taken up by President George Bush when he visits Japan next week.

The reports said Mr. Watanabe hinted that tarification would be more advantageous as it would effectively oblige Japan to open up only 5 percent of its rice market to foreign exports, whereas an import quota system would mean a 10 percent opening.

"Japan would be annoyed if the international community should ostracize Japan and begin to

discriminate against it" as a result of its long-time refusal to open its rice market, Kyodo News Service quoted Mr. Watanabe as saying. Janan, the world's largest food importer, maintains the ban on rice imports to safeguard

domestic production and ensure stable supplies.

Chung, Head of Hyundai, Retires Compiled by Our Staff From Disparches SEOUL - Chung Iu Yung, founder of the Hyundai conglomer-

ate, announced Friday that he had retired to start "a new venture."

Aides said he would enter politics. The running of South Korea's second-largest conglomerate will be

taken over by Mr. Chung's younger brother. Chung Se Yung, who distinguished himself by making Hyundai cars a name brand in the competitive world market.

A company spokesman would not disclose what new venture the 76-year-old Mr. Chung was to emoark upon, But the Dong-A Ilbo newspaper said he "will promote railies to inaugurate" a new political party. Other papers had similar reports. IAP, Resters)

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FIRST COLUMN

Putting a Price on Nothing

HEN will the ruble hit the bottom? The Russian currency has been in free fall for months. Last April saw the government of what was the Soviet Union effect a massive devaluation, with prices of essential goods trebling overnight.

That catastrophe might have been bear-able for the citizenry if goods had suddenly appeared back on store shelves. Unfortunately, they did not do so then, nor does it seem likely they will return swiftly now the state subsidies are gone and prices have shot

There are all sorts of explanations and justifications as to why, but the truth of the matter is that there is still a buge gap be-tween Russia's financial system (banknotes), and its economy (goods and services).

The first devaluation was no more than a

token recognition of street level reality. The official exchange rate jumped to 25 units of Russian currency to the dollar, a figure not far from the rate then prevailing on the street. The rate is now more than double that -if you can find anyone willing to exchange dollars for rubles at any price. Reports from Russia indicate that there is such a lack of faith in the ruble that only Western currency, or Western goods used in harter, has certain purchasing power,

There are parallels to be drawn between Russia today and Germany after each of the world wars.

Russia, like Germany in 1918 and 1945, has an economy that is almost completely in ruins. In 1945, cigarettes were used as a kind of currency in Berlin, In Moscow today a pack of Marlboros is far more useful than a fistful of rubles,
Sadder still is the inflationary parallel.

The Germany of the Weimar republic witnessed extraordinary inflation, which reduced many bank notes to a lower value than the paper on which they were printed.

Now Russia will undergo an experience that may leave deep scars on the national psyche. Some German analysts argue that Bundesbank policy to this day is affected by memories of hyperinflation.

The bottom will come for the ruble when the currency is cheap enough to reflect some kind of value for the things the economy

Until then, Russian shops will remain empty, and consumers will be left with the philosopher's same sick joke made in this column last April: The difference between yesterday's nothingness and loday's nothingness is that today the price of nothing has

Bonds Bettered Stocks in '91 as Global Recovery Failed to Materialize

By John J. Duffy

OR most of the world's major fi-nancial markets, 1991 was the year of the economic recovery that nev-

Equity markets in New York, Tokyo and most of the European financial centers all began the year with a hang, rallying sharply on hopes that a rapid end to the Gulf war meant a quick return to economic growth in the United States and other industrial coun-

But as the global economic recovery began to appear more and more distant, such hopes crumbled. The result was that equity prices in many major markets around the world also began to crumble in the latter half of the year. But shares spiked up sharply again at the end of the year as first the U.S. and then Japan pushed interest rates lower in a determined move toward recovery. Shares in New York and London closed the year at record highs, despite a stream of poor figures from

both economies.

Bond markets thrive on poor economic news, and caught fire in late 1991, helped by the aggressive push for lower interest rates by a number of countries' central banks.

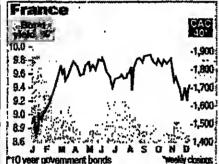
The dominant theme in 1991 was the expiration of hope," in a quick economic rebound, said Guy Rigden, director of in-vestment strategy at UBS/Philips & Drew in London. "The rally in most equity markets in the first quarter was based purely on hopes that were never ultimately fulfilled,"

Mr. Rigden noted that in some markets, such as the United States, disappointment on the economic front was offset by the dramatic fall in interest rates. In other markets such as Japan, a slowing economy left equity prices with slight losses for the year. The U.S. market was one of the few major

markets around the world when gains in equities outpaced those in bonds this year. The U.S. equity market gained more than 20 percent in 1991, while the U.S. bond market produced a total return of over 14

Geoffrey Dennis, international economist at James Capel & Co. in New York, said the U.S. stock market proved more resilient than other markets around the world because, compared with extremely low U.S. interest rates, returns on U.S. equities remain attrac-

In contrast, Mr. Dennis said, European equity markets had to compete this year



against extremely high real estate interest rates available on short-term fixed-income

The reason some European markets did so poorly is because of a gray building in Frankfurt known as the Bundesbank," said

Because of inflation pressures triggered by German unification, the German central bank maintained a very tight monetary poli-cy throughout the year. This forced other European countries to sustain high rates in order to keep their currencies in proper lignment.
European economies had to put up with

an unprecedented level of real interest rates in 1991, Mr. Dennis said. He noted that France, for example, ended the year with an inflation rate of 2.6 percent

26,000 6.6 24,000 21,000

and short-term interest rates of 9.6 percent. Thus, real interest rates in France, at ex-tremely high levels of 7 percent or more, provided very tough competition for the stock market, be said.

With the U.S. discount rate at 9.5 percent, its lowest level since 1964, real short-term interest rates in the United States are effectively near zero. The diminishing yields have prompted a continued flow of funds out of short-term fixed interest investments and

into equities this year.

The money flow has allowed the U.S. equity market to maintain a price/earnings ratio of more than 20 times next year's earnings, while many European equity markets are struggling to maintain P/E ratios of 10 to 15 times earnings, Mr. Dennis said.

According to the Morgan Stanley Capital International indexes, ratios in European equity markets ranged from 6.4 percent in Sermany to 5.5 percent in Italy. The returns are in local currency terms.

The European equity market returns compared with the 20 percent gain in U.S. equities prices this year and a decline of more than 3.6 percent on the Tokyo stock market, despite the late fall in rates.

Mr. Dennis of James Capel said the poor

performance of the Japanese market reflected both lackluster performance of the Japanese economy this year and the Bank of Japan's effort to eliminate the credit excess of the late 1980s.

One effect of this effort has been a lack of liquidity and low trading volumes on the Tokyo bourse, Mr. Dennis said.

The best performing of all equity markets debtor countries, a number of which re-

United States JFMAMJJASOKO 10 year government boods weekly

gained access to the international capital markets after more than a decade of onagain, off-again economic reforms.

The perception that the reform efforts of

the perception that the fetching and is of the major Latin economies are now on the right track was reflected this year in rising secondary market prices for Third World country loans and in huge gains on local

According to Morgan Stanley, the Brazilian market was the biggest gainer this year, up 1,056 percent in local currency terms. Following Brazil was Argentina, up 667 percent; Mexico, up 114 percent; Chile, 111 percent and the Philippines, up 70 percent. While the uncertain economic outlook

made for extremely spotty returns on equity markets this year, it made for powerful ral-lies in many of the world's major bond markets.

According to J.P. Morgan & Co.'s Government Bond Index Monitor, honds outperformed equities in all of the Group of Seven industrial countries this year, with the exception of the United States. And total returns were well above 10 percent in each of the 12 bond markets tracked by Morgan

"Nineteen-ninety-one was an excellent

year for bond investors around in Europe by the mitigated to some extent in Europe by the year for bond investors around the world, Budesbanks's tight monetary policy," said Kevin Murphy, associate in Morgan's index

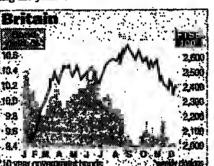
The world's best performing bond mar-kets in 1991 were Australia and Canada. where continued recession brought each country's traditionally high interest rates

The Australian bond market produced a total return — interest income plus capital gains — of 25.8 percent, the best performance by a national bond market since Morgan began compiling its indexes in the mid-1980s. The Canadian market trailed just slightly with a total return this year of 19.75

The high-yielding European bond markets also performed strongly during the year with Britain both up by 17.1 percent, followed by Italy with a rise of 16.5 percent.

The Deutsche mark-bloc countries also

performed well, due largely to high coupon yields rather than capital gains. The German bond market produced a total return of 11.4 percent and Belgian government issues gained 12.7 percent during the year.



-1,700 1,600

French government bonds also performed strongly as the interest rate differential be-tween 10-year French and German govern-ment issues narrowed to about 50 basis points from nearly double that a year ago.

According to the Morgan indexes, the

French government bond market produced a total return this year of 14.5 percent.

For dollar-based investors, the U.S. currency ended this year stronger against most European currencies but weaker against the Japanese yen. That reduced the total returns for dollar investors in European markets but boosted gains substantially in Japan.

The U.S. currency began the year at 1.48 Deutsche marks and 134 yen, climbed to a peak of 183 marks and 189 yen in early July, and then slumped to roughly 1.52 marks and 125.2 yen at yearend.

The Japanese bond market produced a total return of 12.2 percent local currency but when the yen's appreciation against the dollar is added in, the total return climbs to 19.1 percent.

In the German market, however, the slight depreciation of the mark against the dollar lowered the total return for dollar investors in German bonds to about 6 percent from about 11 percent.



Titian's 'Venus and Adonis' fetched the highest price in '91, \$13.5 million, for a painting.

A Critique of Coverage on Calling a Few Shots

By Martin Baker

EADERS of the Money Report will know that the section offers coverage of investable share. bond, property and security mar-

tique of contemporary analytical thought on these topics, rather than making outright investment calls. The section attempts to extend to readers the common courtesy of

that reporting a view gives it extra importance. Readers are entitled to ask whether this physician is capa-

ble of heating itself.
What follows is the Money Report's entique of its own coverage 12 1991. Some of the calls were wrong. Formunately, more were

• January 5-6, 1991
"...in 1991 it will be the world's equity markets that will be gathering strength for a rebound, meaning that stocks rather than bonds will yield the higgest payoff to in-

"The current recession. . . should end in June, and the Dow average-... could rise to 3,185 during the year, some 21 percent above its closing level of 2,633 on Dec. 31...," said Elaine Garzarelli, analyst with Shearson Lehman Hut-

• January 26-27
"Defense Stocks Rebound as Weapons Star in Gulf War." • February 16-17

"After six years of being over-sold, the dollar is about to enjoy a long period of being overbought."

e March 9-10 "Junk Bonds Rally as Low Costs Diminish Risk..." Market strategists were "predicting a period of fucrative advances for these high-

paying but shaky IOUs." "Some market observers say that the risk of junk bonds has dimin-

ished with lower prices. According investors to hold on for a bumpy to junk cuthusiasts, companies or those interested in acquiring them, can save money by offering attrac-

tive stock swaps or cash offers."

• March 16-17 Experts say the price decline [in New York real estate prices] has stopped, but that the market is not

likely to improve any time soon." "I don't think we will see any improvement over next few months because we have a 40 percent overproperty firm president. "Because of oversupply...it is and will contin-

ue to be a buyer's market." "For investors interested in Manhattan apartments, the time to begin the search is now...If we are not at the bottom, we are certainly close to it in Manhattan," said an executive of the Real Estate Re-

search Corp. March 30-31

. most analysts urge caution in the period immediately ahead, with a strong emphasis on reasonably priced [U.S.] company growth stocks. Investors need to be ... ready to shift in to cyclicals when the economy takes a decisive turn upward."

• May 4-5 "When political risks are stripped away, the basic economic outlook for Hong Kong is extreme-ly bright," said Martin Paling, International Equity Strategist at James Capel & Co., London in terms of corporate earnings growth and relative prices, Hong Kong has

better prospects than any other Asian market."

• June 15-16 "...most compelling to foreign investors is the opportunity to get in on some extraordinary bargains in Brazilian shares. Even after the market run-up, many top compa-nies are priced on average at just 35 percent of book value."

Edmund Games, who runs the New York-listed Brazil Fund, cited, for example, Vale do Rio Doce, the government-run mining company. Its market value is currently under \$2 billion although its assets alone are worth \$10 billion. The company is well managed and most of its sales are exports, paid for in hard currency. Another favorite of foreign investors is Brazil's phone company, Telehras, with a market value of \$1 billion. Selling at only one times earnings, Mr. Games called the shares "grossly mispriced" compared to

"Long-term, the returns could be handsome indeed, but even the most devoted Brazilian fans warn

• July 20-21

"Among emerging world mar-kets, few have performed so consistently and yet been more over-looked by individual investors than the market for high-grade Latin

"Some analysts believe outperformance in the short term is possible [for international drug compa many European economies are fur-

have bottomed out and to be inching toward recovery.

"Global Bond Markets Are Expected to Retain Their Allure-

... French stocks tend to be cheap, in comparison to both French bonds and to other European equities. The price to earnings ratio for French companies...at 12.4, is one of the lowest of the major European markets."

October 19-20
"U.S. Military Contractors' Stocks on the Defensive..." Despite the general pessimism

a few analysts are still touting certain defense stocks as undervalued and desirable. • November 9-10 "As their performance this year

suggests, health-care funds with significant smaller company exposure will sharply outperform the blue chip funds in a lavorable mar-"But if health-care stocks sud denly fall out of favor, big blue chip companies with predictable earn-

crs," analysts said. "For investors who want to avoid sector funds altogether and yet want exposure to the booming health-care industry, experts suggest diversified funds that maintain a portion of their assets invested in

of the Money Report.

Investing in Art? 'Buy for Love,' Dealers Say

By Philip Crawford

HE very idea of buying art as an investment prompts many art dealers and scholars to respond with lofty indignation:
"Buy it because you feel something for it, because you desire it, because you want to live with it."

But moral terrain notwithstanding, those who know the most about art concede — with curious reluctance, considering the mil-

lions many have made from their own expertise and shrewdness -

that there is, of course, money to be made in the art market.

Their consensus on how to succeed, moreover, seems to involve two general principles: first, educating oneself, and second, following a credo that the Wall Street world, ever prone toward emotionally detached analysis, might snigger at: Never buy something that

doesn't tig at your own heart.

"The people who fare the best financially in the art market are those who buy out of knowledge, and out of love," says Eugene Thaw, doyen of American private dealers.

So where are the opportunities today? The boom impressionist market of the 80s, which culminated in the sale of Vincent van Gogh's haunting "Portrait of Dr. Gachet" to a Japanese group for an astonishing \$82.5 million, is a thing of the past, say market-watchers. Reasons for the downturn include the current worldwide recession, the consequent credit crunch, and, according to one prominent New York gallery owner, the fact that "the Japanese have stopped

But even investors with relatively small sums to venture —\$10,000 to \$20,000 — can do well, say some experts, if they take the time to learn about what they're buying and don't have unrealistic expecta-

"At any market, at any time, there are things that are out of synch. with the rest of the market," said the New York gallery owner Peter Findlay, likening the search for up-and-coming artistic talent to handicapping the growth possibilities of fledgling corporations. "Yon're always looking for something that could have long-range residual value. And on that end of the market, you have to be willing to take a bit of a crapshoot, too."

Stressing the necessity to know something about art before entering the market. Mr. Findlay said museums worldwide represent the best resources. "People have no idea how approachable museum curators are," be said. "If you go to one and say 'I want to collect and invest in art, he'll fall all over you to help, because it's in his best interests to do so. Maybe you'll donate something good to ins museum someday." Mr. Findlay added that many genres of contemporary art, as well as prints of older, established painters are often in

the price range of the small investor. The broad middle range of investment opportunity, objects priced up to \$500,000, represent the riskiest area, say art cognoscent, because you're paying a lot of money for something that, while of obvious quality, is not quite top-of-the-line.

"Prices in that range have dropped substantially over the past 18 months or so," said Julian Agnew, managing director of the 175-year-old London art dealership that bears his family name, "and

because you're dealing with things that aren't really rare and that are very subject to fashion."

Individuals or corporations with millions to spend on art, scarce

though they may be, are easiest to advise, say dealers, because a fixed and ever-diminishing supply of high-end artworks results in prices holding up amid even severe economic slamp. "We would simply counsel clients in that spending range to buy the best quality available," said Mr. Agnew. "Fewer and fewer great

works go on the open market, and in the long term, prices will always Despite the general art market downturn since mid-1990, the two ier international art auction houses, Christie's and Sotheby's, don't appear to be hurting. True, sales growth rates for the two combined, which averaged 19 percent from 1972 to 1987, have slowed to about | 1 percent per annum since the hursting of the '80s

But Christie's last month achieved the highest price fetched for a painting in 1991 with the sale of Titian's "Venus and Adonis" for £7.5 million (\$13.4 million) in London, and Sotheby's recently reported 1991 worldwide sales of \$1.1 billion.

However, investors looking to buy through auctions, where works are indeed available at all price levels, had also better be prepared to cough up at least 10 percent of the hammer (last accepted bid) price, — usually more — to the auction house. This is the art establishment's version of a brokerage fee, or the intial charge mutual fund investors typically pay. Framing, insurance, and maintenance costs

also figure in an art investor's overhead. Buying from private dealers and public galleries is where most people start, however, and the newcomer to the art world can find himself bewildered by advice coming from all directions as to which painting, sculpture, or piece of furniture might appreciate the most

Indeed, it is in light of the fact that no two objets d'art are alike. and that a multitude of variables enter into what a work is worth some of which are impossible even for professionals to assess—that so many scholars advise against speculative investing.

"I've seen people try to take an interest in the field because it tickled them intellectually," said the art critic and historian Souren

Melikian, "and these people were not fools. But they didn't know what they were buying, and ended up making ghastly investments." Mr. Thaw would appear to concur. "When the market heats up and generates a lot of publicity like it did in the '80s," he said, "there are always people who will jump on what looks like an investment opportunity. I've seen otherwise astute businessmen get caught up in this romantic nonsense. But they generally make mistakes and buy

But other art experts acknowledge that someone had to buy the first Monet and the first Rembrandt when those artists where young and unknown, and that the world never knows when artistic genius — and financial opportunity — will appear. "If you love art," said another U.K.- based scholar, "there's nothing wrong with thinking of it in monetary terms. I mean, everybody wants to discover the next Picasso before the rest of the world does."

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vestors savvy enough to sense the turn from slump to recovery."

kets worldwide. The section also provides a guide to the investment media available: If, for example, you like South American debt. what is the most convenient way to invest" Should you buy a mutual fund, or use a specialist broker? The Money Report offers a cri-

allowing them to make up their

Nevertheless, it could be argued

INTRODUCTORY TRIAL

other phone companies."

American sovereign debt."

• July 27-28 supply," said Barbara Corcoran, a ny stocks]. Although the U.S. seems to be coming out of recession and Britain looks set to follow,

• September 14-15 "...a top pick...is Property Trust of El Paso, which has found a niche in low-income apartment complexes in the Southwest, where the real estate market appears to

• September 21-22 "No Sparkle in Diamonds De-spite a World of Wild Rumors." October 12-13

... Convertible Bonds Take the Edge Off Risk."

ings such as Merck or Bristol-Myers would be the better perform-

nealth-care issues." Additional reporting by Pietro Calcaterra; Martin Baker is editor

Time Warner

THE MONEY REPORT

Walt Disney

Film Companies in '91 Proved Less Than a Hit With Investors

By Conrad de Aenlie

TILL it be a happy new year in Hollywood? Film and entertainment companies were less than a hit with investors in 1991. Even the best, such as Walt Disney, Paramount and Time Warner, are trading far off their highs. Others, such as Orion Pictures, Carolco and Live Entertainment, are barely above their lows, and those lows are barely above zero. They may not survive: Orion, in fact, recently filed for bankrupt-

cy reorganization. The poor showing stems mainly from a combination of lower revenues and higher production costs. U.S. box office receipts were flat last year and actually dipped a lit-tle, to \$5.02 billion, after rising in the last eight out of nine years, according to the Motion Picture Association of America. The slump has accelerated; so far this year, receipts are down 5 percent.

Meanwhile, the average cost of producing a film, before tacking on the expenses of advertising and prints, rose more than 14 percent last year, to \$26.78 million the MPAA said. That's nearly triple the \$9.38 million it cost for the average film in 1980, the association's figures show, while the box office take is not even twice the \$2.75 billion recorded that year.

The costs have gotten out of control and greatly hart profitability," said Helen Hayes, an analyst at Janus Group, a fund management company. "The general environment has been unfavorable. Box office is down. They're swimming

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Some are even going under or cise are on the verge. Orion, known for being the classy studio that released Woody Allen's films and the Oscar-winning hit "Dances With Wolves," was forced to seek bankruptcy court protection by high ex-penses that its strong box office showing could not earn back. Onon's stock recently scraped the share prices,

floor at 75 cents a share, after trading above \$14 less than a year ago. Carolco, which doled out about \$90 million to make last summer's biggest hit — the aptly named Terminator 2: Judgment Day" did not make enough on the film to

keep it from seeking an infusion of foreign capital. Without it, said one analyst who insisted on anonymity, the company may go out of business. Carolco's stock is trading near its low for 1991.

The ill fortune of Orion and Carolco could be a blessing for the stronger studios, analysts explained, because it should make them better able to control ex-

"Costs are going to level off, if not come down," said Alan Kassan, who follows the industry for Morgan Stanley. "With the shakeout in the mini-majors, there are fewer bidders for the talent."

Not only that, but the bidders that are left, Ms. Hayes noted, are a more savvy group of buyers, sensi-tive to the fact that shareholders are not pleased with the profits they've seen."

Or with the returns they've gotten. Disney, which analysts agree is Hollywood's star attraction, was recently tracking at \$108, well off its year high for last year of just under \$130. Paramount is far from its 1991 high of \$45%, while Time Warner, owner of Warner Bros. has fallen from its high of \$125.

One reason the stocks have been hit so hard, Ms. Hayes said, is "the total absence of deals," such as the 1989 takover of Columbia by Sony and and Matsuhita's acquisition last year of MCA. Time Warner announced in October that two other Japanese concerns, Toshiba and C. Itoh, had agreed to invest \$1 billion in a joint venture that will include the bulk of Time Warner's assets. That agreement, she said is more a parmership than a merger, though, and is not the sort of deal that would lead to a takeover spec-

ulation in the industry, boosting

The Japanese affection for movie studios comes from their desire to marry their "hardware" - consumer electronics gear, and cable and satellite television systems to the studios' current and future production and their extensive film libraries - the "software."

Much of the value of a film company is tied up in its library. The revenues generated from the screening of its repertoire on home video and on cable and network TV, can be huge, and they are nearly pure profit.

Ms. Haves expects the MCA and Columbia acquisitions to pay off for the new owners, if not overnight. "I think the Japanese have a very long time horizon on this in-vestment," she said. "The hardware-software link is important. They're going to make the most of

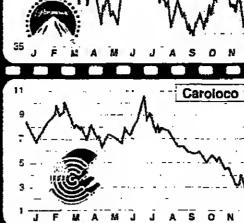
As for the rest of Hollywood, she is lukewarm in her outlook, saying only that "the linancials of the industry will begin to improve." She said she has "the most confidence in Disney," but after that, "the only other name we currently like is Viacom," which isn't a film studio at all, but a cable TV network also involved in television syndication.

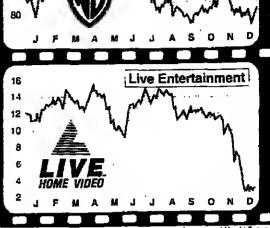
s. Hayes said she is neutral on Paramount and Time Warner and doesn't like the smaller companies like

"I would tend to stick with the larger ones because of the hit-ormiss namre of the business," she said. "I'd rather invest in a company that has a large library, syndicatable product, acceptable accounting (principles) and theatrical production costs.

At smaller studios, she noted, trying not to be unkind, "accounting can be aggressive,' Deborah Wheeler, an entertain-

ment, analyst at Fidelity invest-ments, thinks Hollywood is a bad place to put money right now because of the recession, "a lack of good product and the secular ero- as films.





ion of the box office by other dis-

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tribution channels." In other words, more people are vatching movies at borne than in theaters, compared with the past.

True, the studios make money from cable TV and home video sales, but, as Ms. Hayes pointed out, poor ticket sales in theaters often result in poor ancillary revenues.

Ms. Wheeler said the number of films to be released is encouraging, but there's no way to predict the quality or appeal of those films.

"The studios feel they're going to have a better 1992 than 1991, based on their product pipeline," she id. But the studios are notoriously optimistic.

Lower costs and healthier ticket sales could boost profits by 20 percent industrywide next year after a flat 1991, according to some analysis. The companies currently in favor include Disney, which should also benefit from the opening of Euro-Disneyland, outside Paris, and stabilizing attendance at its other theme parks.

Time Warner is also regarded by some as a sound choice because of its strong positions in a number of entertainment sectors, such as records, television, magazines, as well

BRIEFCASE

Finexco International Offers A Five-Fund Pension Plan

International investors who want to do some long-term planning and saving are being offered a new pension plan from finan-cial consultants Finexco International.

The International Pension Plan channels investors' money into a maximum of five funds. The funds are denominated in U.S. dollars, British pounds and German marks, although investors can choose to make contributions in Hong Kong dollars and Swiss francs in addition to these currencies. Once an investor has chosen the currency in which holdings are to be denominated, further contributions must be made in the same curren-

The Finexco funds offer exposure to over 130 funds run by Baring International, Gartmore Fund Managers, G.T. Management. Invesco MIM International and Providence Capitol International. The pension vehicle is underwritten by Providence Capitol International, which like Finexco, is part of the

Fairbairn International Group.

The minimum contribution levels for regular savings are the equivalent of \$270 per month, or £2,700 per annum. Investors may also make lump sum contributions of a mini-mum of \$12,000, or \$8,000 if the investor

already has a plan.

The pension must be maintained for a minimum of 10 years. Otherwise redemption charges are levied.

Paramount

Readers are warned not to be misled. however, by the plan's marketing literature, which is irritatingly old-fashioned and im-clear about the true costs of the plan.

Investors committing more than \$7,200 per annum might at first be delighted to discover that all of their money is going into the plan, and in addition the managers add a 2 percent bonus. Incredibly, it might seem that the managers are actually paying inves-

tors to invest. It is incredible, and also untrue. There is a pricing spread on units of 7 percent "plus a small rounding adjustment," plus an annual charge of 1 percent, and an administration fee of \$88 per annum. This last fee doubles over the period of the plan. There are also

charges for switching between the funds. Despite this strange reluctance to be ex-plicit about what investors really pay, the plan has considerable ment. It is registered in the Channel Island of Guernsey, and benefits from favorable tax laws.

Readers are advised to seek professional advice from an attorney or accountant before investing. They should also ensure that the exact charges they will be paying are clearly and explicitly stated by the company or its representatives.

For more information, write Finexco International, P.O. Box 193, Fairbairn House, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands; or call Guernsey (44 481) 713 100.

Insurance Industry in U.S. Pays Out \$3.5 Billion for HIV

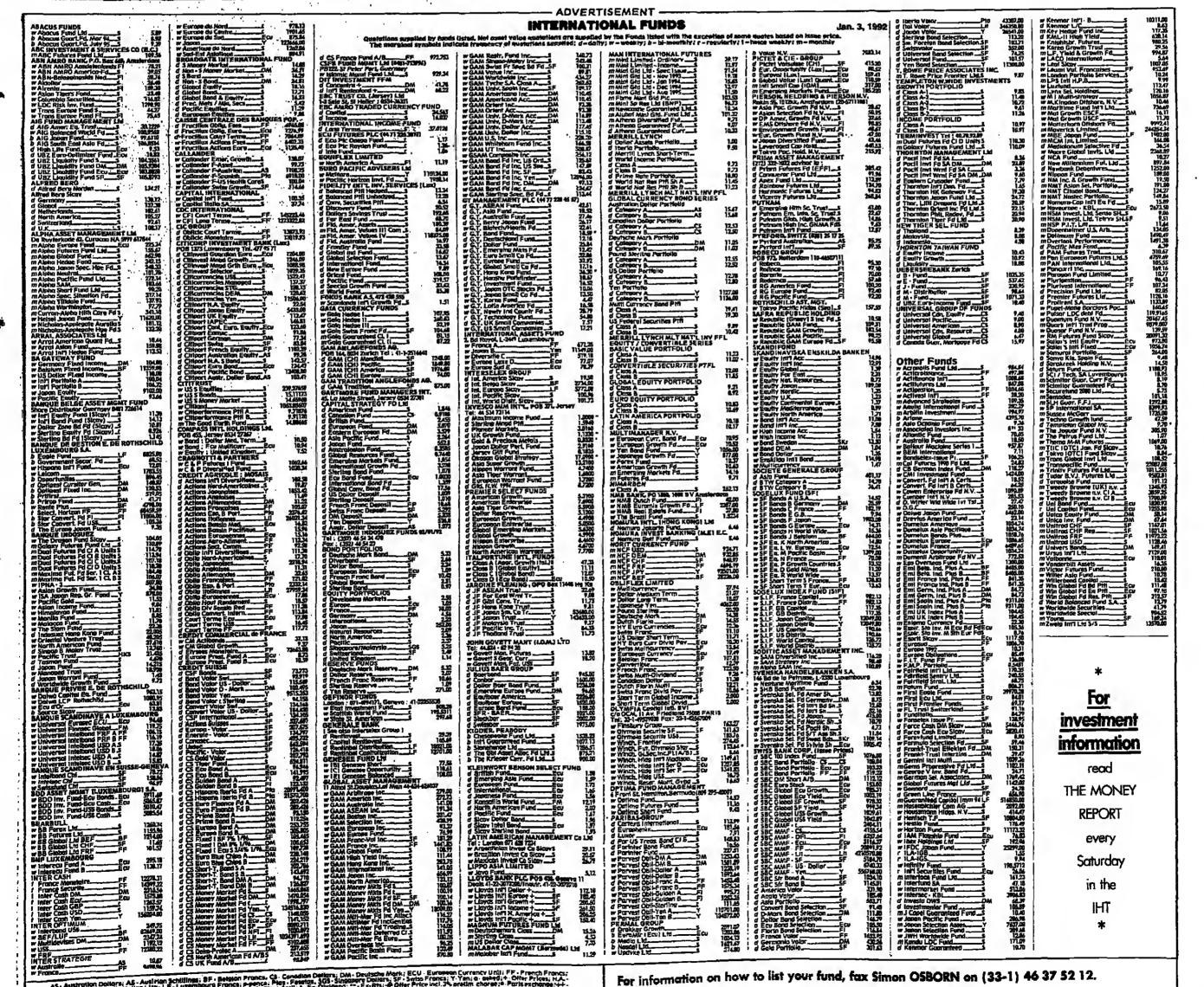
Basketball star Earvin "Magic" Johnson learned of his positive HIV status through a routine physical performed when be applied for life insurance. But only one test in a thousand, is positive according to the American Council of Life Insurance.

A more chilling statistic is the fact that the U.S. insurance industry has already paid out more than \$3.5 billion in benefits related to HIV, according to the council.

Spread in Europe and Asia, Fidelity Advises investors

"It is at times of economic uncertainty that investors have most to gain by investing in stock markets," said Bruce Russell, Senior Investment Director at fund manager Fidelity International, in that company's vearend market review.

Fidelity's preferences for 1992? A spread of shares in Europe (excluding the U.K.) and Southeast Asia,



SPORTS

Falcons vs. Redskins Means Blitz vs. Blitz

FALCONS (11-6) AT REDSKINS (14-2) Key Stat: The Falcons, after be-

ing clubbed, 56-17, in Washington on Nov. 10, have won six of their last seven games. Quarterback Chris Miller has thrown for at least two touchdowns in each of his last seven games. Of the Redskins' 47 players, 41 have playoff experience.

Comment: in the first meeting. the Falcons were troubled by injuries to key players: Miller, cornerback Deion Sanders and offensive tackle Mike Kenn. But a rested and

NFL MATCHUPS

healthy Redskins team awaits with the big-play passing game intact that burned Atlanta's blitzes. Will the Falcons employ the same allout blitzing tactics? You bet, Will Washington answer in similar fashion? Of course. The Redskins are favored by 11 points.
OILERS (12-5)

AT BRONCOS (12-4) Key Stat: The Broncos have the American Football Conference's

NFL Playoff Picture Second-Round Games

. HOUSTON OILERS (12-5) at DENVER BRONCOS (12-4): Saturday, Jan. 4, 4 P.M. **9 KANSAS CITY CHIEFS (11-**6) at BUFFALO BILLS (13-3): Sunday, Jan. 5, 12:30 P.M.

e ATLANTA FALCONS (11-6) of WASHINGTON REDSKINS (14-2): Saturday, Jan. 4.,

 DALLAS COWBOYS (12-5) of DETROIT LIONS (12-4): Sunday, Jan. 5, 4 P.M.

Conference Titles

Sunday, Jan. 12

Super Bowl XXV

Minneapolis, Jan. 26

These matchups of weekend NFL playoffs games were written by Thomas George of The New York Times. Odds were provided by Latest Line.

top-ranked defense, allowing 284 yards and 14.7 points per game; the Oilers gained 327 passing yards and scored the game's first 28 points in 42-14 tout of Denver on Oct. 6.

Comment: Houston's big victory over Denver came at the Astrodome. This time, playing on the road in the cold at Mile High Stadium will test the Oilers' run-andshoot offense, which tends to wilt outdoors in harsb elements.

Houston needs strong running from Allen Pinkett and Lorenzo White to complement its pass attack. Look for Denver to throw away from Oilers cornerback Cris Dishman and at backup cornerback Charles Dimry, who likely will see more action than the injured Wymon Henderson. Houston must keep John Elway in the pocket and avoid his scrambling, spontaneous deep throws. Broncos by 3½.

CHIEFS (11-6)

AT BILLS (13-3) Key Stat: In the Chiefs' 33-6 vic-tory over Buffalo on Oct. 7 in Kan-sas City, Christian Okoye and Harvey Williams both gained 100-plus rushing yards and Buffalo's potent no-huddle offense had the ball for

only 15 minutes and 54 seconds. Comment: Kansas City wants to run, run, run and keep the ball away from Jim Kelly and Thurman Thomas and the Bills' high-scoring machine. Bills by 10.

COWBOYS (12-5) AT LIONS (12-4)

Key Stat: The Lions toppled Dal-las, 34-10, on Oct. 27 in the Ponnac Silverdome; Dallas is 6-3 in road games, including victories at Washington, Philadelphia and in the playoffs at Chicago. Comment: Turnovers hurt Dallas

in the first matchup between these teams, but the Cowboys are eager for a rematch without having to block the menacing nose tackle Jerry Ball, out with a knee injury. Dallas can be explosive in several ways: Emmitt Smith has a 75-yard scoring run, Kelvin Martin an 85-yard punt return for a touchdown and Alexander Wright a 102-yard kickoff return for a touchdown.

Detroit counters with running back Barry Sanders, as clusive as be is fast. Lions by 1.



To beat Denver, the Oilers will need strong running from Lorenzo White, who charged through the Jets in the AFC wild-card game.

Buffalo Is Tops in Wind, Snow and Rowdy Fans

By Mike Freeman

Washington Post Service
ORCHARD PARK. New York — Homefield advantage. In Buffalo, it means Bills fans pelt the opposing teams with snowballs, the way they took aim at Detroit Lions players in the final game of the regular season. It means arctic cold. Snow. Gusting winds and scream-

ing people.
The Kansas City Chiefs (11-6) travel to Rich Stadium on Sunday to try to knock off the defending AFC champion Bills (13-3) at bome, something few teams bave been able to do in recent years. The Chiefs will be fighting some of the league's more intimidating fans and playing

The second playoff game on Sunday features Dallas at Detroit.

Kansas City advanced to the second round with a 10-6 victory over the Los Angeles Raiders. It was the first home postseason game for the Chiefs since 1971.

The Chiefs have a good chance of beaung the Bills, maybe a better chance than any AFC team. After all, they battered Buffalo earlier in the season, 33-6, as running backs Harvey Williams and Christian Okoye each ran for more than 100 yards. But that was in Kansas City.

Bentley said. "This is the rematch we'd hoped for. We wanted to play these guys again in light

of our performance in Kansas City."
"The whole team feels that way," said nose tackle Jeff Wright, "We want another shot." And they'll get it. At home. As the Bills are fond of saying, the road to the Super Bowl goes through Buffalo. And a harsh road it is.

"It can be intimidating playing here," said Buffalo running back Thurman Thomas, "I would be a little intimidated if I had to play

"We don't want anybody to come in here and think they can beat us at bome," said Wright. Of Buffalo's three losses this year, only one was at Rich Stadium, 17-14 to the Lioos, Key Buffalo players such as quarterback Jim Kelly and Thomas didn't play that game, since the Bills already had clinched home-field advantage and Coach Mary Levy did not want to risk injuring his stars. Others, such as defensive end

Bruce Smith, were played sparingly.

How impressive have the Bills been at home? They are 32-3, including playoff games, at Rich Stadium since 1988. They were 9-0 in 1988 (winning one playoff game), 6-2 in 1989, 10-0 last year (winning two playoff games) and 7-1

"I'm excited about it." Bills linebacker Ray this season. Before the Detroit loss the Bills had a 17-game home winning streak, a club record.

> Also. Buffalo's fans - who compare to Washington Redskins fans in their zeal for pro football and to New England Patriots fans, who are among the rowdiest in the league - set an NFL single-season attendance record. The 635.889 fans for eight Bills games broke the league record (622,793) set by the Bills in 1988.

What makes Rieb Stadium a difficult place to play - besides the fans - are the conditions. Harsh crosswinds are common, and they play havoc with passing and kicking games. During the Lions game, there were winds of 35 miles per hour (57 kilometers per hour). Lions kicker Eddie Murray missed field goals of 40 and 30 vards. Buffalo kicker Scott Norwood missed two field goals.

"If we're in these conditions and it comes down to the playoffs, we're confident Scott will make" the kicks, said safety Mark Kelso. "It will be a lot tougher on other kiekers than it will

And if Bills lans have their way, things could be tougher on all of the Chiefs, not just the

Pepperdine's Wave Nearly Washes Out 4th-Ranked Kansas

The Associated Press Instead of riding over the wave, the Kansas Jayhawks nearly got swept under by it.

Fourth-ranked Kansas was taken into overtime Thursday night before it subdued pesky Pepper-dine, 79-73. The Jayhawks' 24th straight home victory was a strug-gle from the outset after they had

routed opponents by an average of 29 points in their first eight games. "That kind of game is going to help our team." said the Jayhawk coach, Roy Williams. "I told the

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

team during the timeout with eight minutes left. It's going to be a lot of fun coming back and winning this thing. We needed this kind of

No. 1 Drake 68, Virginia 62: In Charlottesville, Virginia, Bobby Hurley scored 7 of his 11 points in the final 27 seconds. Duke (7-0) had won its previous six games by an average margin of 27.6 points. But the Blue Devils had trouble

getting quality shots against the changing defenses of Virginia (4-5).

No. 3 Oklahoma State 85, Midwestern State 45: In Stillwater, Oklahoma, Byron Houston had 27 points and 11 rebounds and Oklahoma State overwhelmed undermanned Midwestern, an NAIA

No. 5 Connecticut 85, Miami 62: In Storrs, Connecticut, Connecticut welcomed Miami to the Big

East with an overpowering defense. The Huskies (9-0) forced 27 turnovers, including 12 steals. Chris Smith scored 21 points as UConn continued its best start since going 11-0 11 seasons ago, Miami (5-6) has lost five of its last six.

No. 6 Arizona 82, New Orleans 64: In Tucson, the Wildcats broke New Orleans's six-game winning streak with its massive front line controlling matters. Six-foot-10-incb (2.07-meter) Sean Rooks scored 24 points, while 7-footer Ed Stokes had 14 and 6-6 Chris Mills added 11. Arizona's frontcourt also held the Privateers' 6-11 center. Ervin Johnson, to two points on 1for-7 sbooting.

No. 7 Ohio State 73, Pena State 63: In Columbus, Obio, Jim Jack-

son scored 23 points in the Buokeyes' 25th straight home victory. Ohio State (8-1) dropped Prim State, which will join the Big Ten

next season, to 8-3.
No. 8 North Carolina 78, Pardae.
50: In Chapel Hill, North Carolina, Hubert Davis scored 20 points, tinting 7-for-9 from the field, includ-

ing four of five 3-pointers.

Pittsburgh 77, No. 12 Seton Had
68: In Pittsburgh, Jerry McCallough had a nice Big East delim with 21 points as Pittsburgh (8-4) surged to a 14-point halftime leaf, then held off Seton Hall.

McCullough, a freshman gnaril scored 15 points in the second half as Pittsburgh saw as lead trimmed to three points, then recovered with

strong free throw shooting.
No. 15 Georgia Tech 82, Richmond 75: In Atlanta, Georgia Tech held Richmond scoreless in two stetches totaling more than 11 innutes and overcame 35 points by Cortis Blair.

No. 16 Arkansas 123, Quincy 61: In Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Todd Day. returned from a one-semester sus pension and scored 26 points in 22 minutes. Day, the Razorbacki leading scorer last season, sai our the first semester because of a sexual incident in the UA athletic dorm' and charges of cheating on a test. .

Day made five of nine 3-pointers. He also had six assists, five rebounds, three blocks and three

No. 17 Kentucky 91, Notre Dame 76: In Lexington, Kentucky, Richie Farmer scored a career-high 28 points, 22 in the first half age rusty Notre Dame (1-5), which had not played in 21 days.
No. 18 St. John's 79, Villanova

69: In Villanova, Pennsylvania, Malik Sealy scored 26 points and Jason Buchanan got 15 of his 16 in the second half.

No. 23 Syracuse 100, Boston College 90: In Newton, Massachusetts, freshman Lawrence Moten hit 10 of 12 shots and scored a career-high 26 points for the unbeaten Orangemen.

SCOREBOAR

F-1-5

No. 24 Louisville 60, Houston 56: In Louisville, James Brewer made six free throws in the final 1:22 after getting his first start of the season because of a foot injury to leading scorer Everick Sullivan.

BOOKS

FROM PURITANISM TO POST-MODERNISM: A History of American Literature

By Richard Ruland and Malcolm Bradhay, 455 pages, \$29.95. Viking Inc., 375 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y. 10014.

Reviewed by

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt TEAR the end of this highly informative history of American literature, Richard Ruland and Malcolm Bradbury cite T.S. Eliot's observation made in a review of the Cambridge History of American Literature in 1919: "It is inev-

itable that any work on American litera-

ture should contain a good deal of stuff-

ing. The fault is not in the lack of material so much as in its lack of cohesion." There is hardly any stuffing in "From Puritanism to Post-Modernism." be-cause not only is there no lack of material, but also as far as Ruland and Bradbury are concerned it all coheres. For Ruland and Bradbury - the former an American wbo teaches English and American literature at Washington University in St. Louis, the latter an Englisbman who teaches American studies at the University of East Anglia - all Ameri-

can writers are characteristically Ameri-

can insofar as to be an American writer

has always been to fashion a tradition

out of a wilderness.

DOONESBURY

Of course this is only one of many writing about." At other times they jump possible summaries of this book. Other into an issue at midstream, as when they readers may prefer to emphasize the refer to Henry Miller as "a type of postpast, in Van Wyck arch for a usable Brooks's phrase; or the contest between those who maintained and those who rebelled against "the Genteel Tradition" of American literature, as the largely New England pantheon came to be known in the late 19th century; or the growth of regional writing and its effects on the cosmopolitan center. What is useful about "From Puritanism" is that every writer it treats can be seen as part of some mainstream, tributary or riverhead, all flowing together down to the ocean of

post-modern literature. One difficulty with this compulsive dot-connecting is that it obscures the artists as individuals and their writings as artistic entities. Everyone becomes an influence or a derivation, every work a mere fragment of a pattern.

The book has no source notes, though it is evident enough that such critics as Van Wyck Brooks, Lionel Trilling, Alfred Kazin, Hugh Kenner and Leslie Fiedler, among others, have strongly in-fluenced Ruland and Bradbury. Yet in their zeal to work every critical view in and make every theory fit together they sometimes force their narrative into confusing patterns.

Too often they loop back on themselves, as when they quote William Faulkner no less than four separate times on having discovered "my own little postage stamp of native soil" as being "worth

without ever menu ing Herbert Marcuse's full name or both-Nationals in Indianapolis. Indiana. ering to explain that he was a Marxist-

influenced the New Left movement. One even wonders occasionally if perhaps Ruland and Bradhury wrote separate parts of the book without consulting each other, and then tried to knit these parts together.

Freudian philosopher whose works

Consult it by all means to learn the relation of "The Catcher in the Rye" to "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," or to see the relative positions of John Cheever and John Updike in the firmament of New Yorker writers, or to chart the bloodlines running from the confessional Robert Lowell to the confessional Anne Sexton and Sylvia Plath.

But beware the rising din of voices that threatens to drown out the coherence of tradition. By the end of the book this din produces a chaos that resembles the current crisis in academic criticism, where such a profusion of interpretive possibilities exists that the authors are reminded of an earlier age. "A world without absolute, unchallengeable norms, without epistemological certainty," they write.
"is a world of ultimate Protestantism: every man becomes his own philosopher, his own arbiter of the true and the real."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

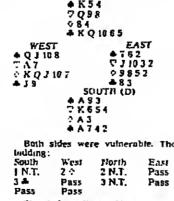
A TEAM from Kentucky, led by Gary A Peterson of Louisvan American Bridge League's Fall Team

They gained on the diagramed deal. when Petersen as was squeezed but the declarer did not know it. He overcalled one no-trump with two diamonds, and his opponents then landed in three notrump. North's sequence, a Lebensold two no-trump bid to force three clubs followed by three no-trump, showed that he lacked a diamond stopper. Most experts favor a direct three no-trump bid with this hand, and use the slower route

when holding a stopper.

South beld up his diamond ace for one round and then ran his clubs. West did the best he could by throwing one beart and two spades. Since South held the crucial spade nine be was now in a position to take nine tricks, but he misjudged. When he led a spade to dummy's king. and collected West's queen, he finessed the spade nine, losing to the jack and failing by two tricks.

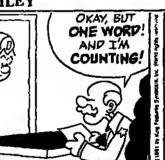
South should no doubt have solved the problem. If West had begun with six diamonds and three spades, he would surely have parted with one diamond. But the defense was good. In the replay West gave up a diamond in order to preserve his spade stopper, and South led a haert to establish his ninth trick. NORTH



PEANUTS

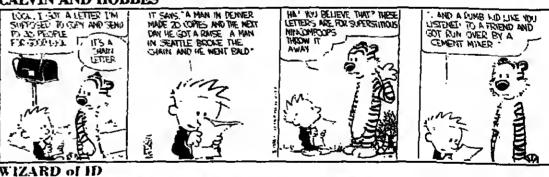
I MEAN HOW IF IT WERE CAN YOU TELL ONE A MOUSE AND PERSON YOU LIKE A CAT, I'D HER MORE THAN HAVE NO THE OTHER PERSON WITHOU HURTING THAT PERSON'S FEELINGS

BEETLE BAILEY CAN I OKAY, BUT HAVE A WORD OHE WORD! AND I'M WITH COUNTING: YOU,



IWOULDLIKETOCALLYOURATTENTIONTOAMATTER CONCERNINGOURCURRENTREQUISITIONPOLICYIN ORDERTODETERMINETHEFEASIBILITY OF WAYSWECA WALKER

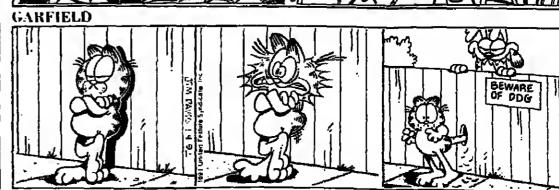
CALVIN AND HOBBES



GUS STEAKS CHOTHOUSE FAST



<u>REX MORGAN</u>





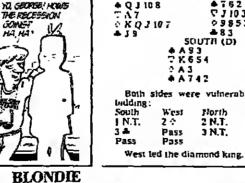




E'S ALREADY ON TO HIS NEXT



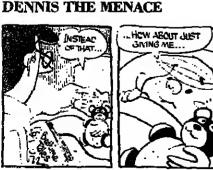




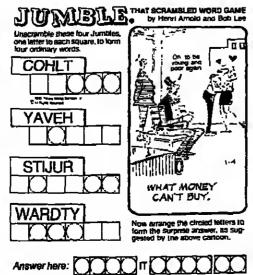
















NOWHERE TO GO BUT DOWN — Trapped by Phoenix Suns players Mark West, left, and Tom Chambers, Atlanta's Rumeal Robinson was forced to make a down-and-around pass. But the Hawks' defense clamped down and Dominique Wilkins poured in 39 points as Atlanta won.

For Miami and Washington, an Amicable Split

By Malcolm Moran New York Times Service

MIAMI - So now that college football's coronation committee will have to spring for two crowns, now that Miami and Washington can stay in not-so-neutral corners of the combinental United States with 12-0 records, what points are there left to argue?

Miami's Hurricanes and Washington's Huskies, after ending perfect seasons with convincing bowl-game victories, sounded satisfied Thursday to share an unofficial but exhausting championship. At the point in the season reserved for embraces and index fingers extended in the air, no one seemed to mind settling for a split.

By a difference of four points, the smallest in the 56-year history of The Associated Press poll of writers and broadcasters, Miami could claim a fourth No. I rating in nine seasons, one of the most successful stretches

in the history of the poll.

With its suffocating 22-0 victory over Nebraska in the Orange Bowl, Miami also placed first in The New York Times computer rankings, with a winning margin over Washington that was the third largest in the 13 seasons since the rankings were intro-

that Miami has finished the season atop the The Times' computer rankings. The rankings favored Miami because of the strength of its

opponents' records. Meanwhile, Washington's 34-14 Rose Bowl victory over Michigan gave the Huskies the top position in the USA Today/CNN

poll of coaches and in the United Press Could it be that a multimillion dollar in-international Poll. Could it be that a multimillion dollar in-dustry that generates its energy with angry

In the coaches' poll. The Huskies' winning margin was 9 points. Five of the 59 coaches, whose ballots are not made public, divided their first-place votes into haives, and one ballot placed Miami third.

The final result completed a surge by Washington to the top of the coaches' poll that began in early December. A six-point swing in the Dec. I pre-bowl poll placed Washington in a first-place ue with the Hurricanes despite a 27-point Miami victory over San Diego State and an off-week for the

The unexplainable movement encouraged speculation that the coaches wanted Don James's Huskies to win a first championship more than they wanted to see Dennis Erickson's Hurricanes win another.

Washington also placed first in a poll by The Sporting News.

Erickson, whose Miami teams claimed twn championships in his three seasons here, feels the ballots should be revealed. "I would like to think that in a poll like this that we would all be accountable," Erickson said Thursday. "I'd like to know

who voted us third. I wonder what he was This is the fourth time in the last five years drinking last night."

But that one balln; was not decisive, and weeks of transcontinental electioneering ended with the second split in the polls in as many seasons and the third in the past 14.

dustry that generates its energy with angry looks, perceived hate and thrown gauntlets has produced a happy ending?

The Husky happiness was so overwhelming that as James spoke in Anaheim, California, the tears rolled down his cheeks.

"I don't mind sharing it," James said. "I'm emotional now, and it's so difficult to express the feelings I have for the kids. For them, not in get a piece of this would have

been a tragedy. The links between personalities might have made the prizes a little easier to share.

James and his wife are both Miami graduates. Nearly four decades ago, long before George Mira and Jim Kelly would establish the quarterback tradition that Gino Torretta upheld on Wednesday, James set five Miami passing records.

Erickson, when asked about the latest Naunnal Football League coaching opening last week, joked about the peaceful life he could have back in Everett Washington, coaching a high school team, conducting press conferences with an audience of one and relaxing on his father's boat.

Erickson's best friend in coaching. Keith Gilbertson, is Washington's offensive coordinatur. Nevertheless. Erickson coached at the Huskies' rival, Washington State. And one early morning last week, after saying all to be a pretty clean game at the White House, the right things during a televised satellite in front of the president. Maybe a little seven hookup with James, Eriekson went to work on seven." And Thursday morning, as injuries finally had time to heal, something unusual hapspitting nut suggestions of things he would not mind seeing happen in his old rival.

After the Orange Bowl, Erickson did not go to sleep until learning that the Hurricanes had won The Associated Press poll.

"If somebody clear-cut won a national championship, it would have been unfair." Erickson said. "Particularly if it was Wash-

ington." He smiled at his joke. For followers who are frustrated at the thought of two more No. 1 jerseys in a White House storage room, there are several sug-

One comes from Boh Devaney, the Nehraska athletie director and former coach whose 11 seasons included championshios in 1970 and 1971, Nebraska, which lost to Washington, 36-21, on Sept. 21, had just been shut out by Miami for the first time in 221 games.

"Gentlemen," Devaney said, "I've seen both teams and Washington isn't in the same hall park with Miami."

Then there is the diplomatic suggestion of Charles Pharms, a Miami senior defensive hack who not so long ago was considered one of the more verbally volatile Hurricanes: Why not invite twn sets of guests to the White House? After all, who needs a madefor-pay-per-view playoff when there's a place available on Pennsylvania Avenue?

"Let's play a little sandlnt game in the Rose Garden." Pharms said. "It would have to be a pretty clean game at the White House.

Could the Secret Service agents please keep Millie off the grass?

Zen and the Mystery of Picking a College Champ

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

MIAMI — Pat Engelbert, who has a 3.587 grade sverage and something like a size-18 neck, also has a proposal. He is tired of national champions enhancing their reputations by whupping on his team, and he would like them to settle things on their own. Engelbert, the nose tackle for Nebraska, wishes Miami and Washington would just go off somewhere and play a foothall game.
"No fans, no relevision, no press, just the

Engel-

Vantage bert said Point day night

after watching Miami scamper past Nebras-ka, 22-0, in the Orange Bowl, after Washington had overpowered Michigan, 34-14, in the Rose Bowl.

This private game would be the only way to settle the question of which is the better team this season. The rest of us cannot make up our addled minds. Miami and Washington are truly co-champions because they both finished with 12-0 records and they both had supporters in the plethera of polls.

Miami won The Associated Press poll of
the writers and broadcasters while Washing-

ton won the poll of coaches, now being conducted by USA Today and CNN. Miami also came out on top of The New York Times computer ranking.

Then there is the old comparative-score method. Nebraska lost to Washington by 15, and to Miami by 22, but Engelbert said frankly he was tired of being a consultant on this issue.

"Last year we lost to Colorado and Georgia Tech, and they both were No. 1." Engelbert said, recalling how the multitudinnus polls came up with tri-champions, including

THIS YEAR THE Hurricanes can go away mottering that the cosches vnted for Don James because he's a good guy and Washington can go away muttering about East Coast writers who don't know anything about the Northwest. (I love the bookstores with collec bars in Seattle, if that counts.) And who would Pat Engelbert, academic

would be a tossup." Thanks a lot. But here's one more highly nnofficial opinion: Washington might win that "Hey, let's do the show right here in the

all-American, pick in the big game? "It

garage" bowl game. But if these two squads, Miami and Washington, got into a stadium full of screaming. yelling live human beings, whether in Husky Stadium or the Orange Bowl or Lenin Stadium or Wembley Stadium or Maracona down in Rio with its 200,000 fans, wherever, the Hurricanes would find a way to strut their

This is purely a subjective reaction from

one bloke from a national newspaper who spends much more of his time on the East the Nebraska players praising Washington Coast watching Miami dn whatever it needs just minutes after they had been totally outto do. Miami has so much talent that I thought both Rusty Medearis, the mobile defensive end, and and Kevin Williams, the fleet receiver, were both more valuable than

College football is the only sport that does not decide a real champion. This is part of its charm, going back to a simpler era when the nation seemed much bigger, more regional.

Larry Junes, the freshman running back, who was voted the star of the game.

The domination of Nebraska does not

Many voters were splitting hairs.

mean, however, that Miami should be the single unofficial national champion for 1991.

played by Miami. They were not indulging in sour grapes, in a moment of defeat, they honored anniher excellent team. "I think Miami is more explosive," said

Mike Petko, a linebacker. "hut Washington

is more powerful."

"Washington came in our house and beat us," said Johnny Mitchell, the tight end.

The players could not agree whether there should be a playoff system, and neither can the coaches. This year it is obvious that a one-game playoff would decide everything, hut other years you would have four or six logical contenders. Let's leave it that way,

COLLEGE FOOTBALL IS the only sport that does not decide a real wharmpion. This is part of its charm, going back to a simpler era when the nation seemed much pigger, more regional. Let's leave room for debate. Let's leave room for mystery.

There is something very simple, something peaceful, something zen-like, about having co-champions, as far apart as two college teams can be.

In Pike Place market in Seattle, let them Tom Osborne, the Nebraska coach, said, raise a cup of steamy caffé latte for Washing-"I don't divulge who I vote for," hut he ton. On Calle Ochn in Miami let them raise a tipped his hand a little by saying he had been cup of cale con leche for the Hurricanes, Let's very impressed by Washington's making a comeback at Nehraska, 36-21, this season. when the twain never did meet.

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE 16/2 19/2 19/2 10/4 13 18

1S 14 517 14 15 516 14 15 AB3 12 16 A60 8 24 250 WESTERN CONFERENCE A25 557 500 A14 A14 J45 Portland

C Divisions
20 8 714 -19 11 433 2
19 11 433 2
17 12 584 3V2
14 13 552 4V2
17 15 531 5
9 29 318 11V2
75 8 8 5 11 175 Phoenix L.A. Lukers L.A. C IIppers THURSDAY'S RESULTS 22 25 34 34—195 27 89 34 24—123 Majerie 9-14 0-0 19; Witkins 15-26 8-9 39, Robinson 7-12 3-2 17, Re-bounds—Phoents 45 (Chambers 18L Allonia 62 (Willis 16), Assists—Phoents 36 Ljohnson 18L, Atlanta 25 (Robinson 9).

18], Atlanto 25 | Robinson 91. Cleveland 27 26 38 25—118 New York 25 23 27 26—193 Daugherty 6-13 11-12 23, Price 8-11 5-5 22: McDaniel 13-27 3-3 27. Ewing 9-18 44 42. Re-bounds—Cleveland 47 (Daugherty 18), New

Charlotte 21 22 21 27 7—162
G.Rivers 7-18 7-11 22 21 27 7—162
G.Rivers 7-18 7-11 22 21 21 7—162
10-24 1-2 22, Curry 9-18 2-2 22, Rebounds—LA
Clippers 54 (Smith 81, Charlotte 46 (Johnson
16), Assists—LA Clippers 25 (Harper 9), Charlotte 27 (Bogues 9).
Althouse

Mitwoukee 91.

Mitwoukee 31 18 22 21—72

Mitwoukee 19 34 28 28—91

Malore 6-13 6-8 18. Humphries 6-11 3-7 16:
Compbell 8-18 8-8 24, Boiley 9-14 1-2 19. Rebounds—Mitwoukee 54 (Malone 141, Minnesoto 45 (Mitchelf, Spencer 81, Assists—Mitwoukee
26 (Humphries 7), Minnesota 30
(Richordson 111.
Defrail 24 34 38 38 24—144 26 34 39 36—106 25 11 26 23—83

Detroil
Housibe 25 11 24 23—83
Woolridge 18-17 6-4 26. Dumora 7-13 4-4 18:
Oldstwon 6-18 4-6 14, K.Smith 7-14 6-9 15. Rebeads3—Detroit 49 [Rodmon 14], Housian 54
[Thorne 15], Assists—Detroit 35 [Wolker 11]. Housion 23 1Floyd 81.

Portition 21 27 27 24—183

Utels 24 24 27 28—187

Drexier 9-28 1-221. Kersey 8-14 2-2 18; K.Molone 11-19 8-18 30, J.Molone 9-13 5-5 21. Rebands—Portion 49 (Williams 121. Utoh 50 (K.Molone 121. Assists—Portiond 27 (Drexier 81. Utoh 25 (Stockton 18).

Golden Skrie
Mullombo 11-14 7-18 29, Davis 7-8 3-3 17;
Hardansov 9-18 5-5 27, Mullin 9-17 8-9 24. Rebesonds—Denver 47 (Mullombo 15), Golden
State 46 (Owens 8), Assists—Denver 25 (Jack-Store 46 (Owens 81, Assists—Denver 25 (Jockson 81, Golden Store 24 (Assists 4).
Philadelphia 27 16 26 22—119
Socromento 31 31 27 25—114
Borkley 11-18 9-13 31, Harwillus 3-18 44 29;
Rechmand 11-20 5-8 79, 71sdale 3-14 2-2 12. Rebounds—Philadelphia 25 (Borkley 13), Socromento 50 | Richmond 181, Assists—Philadelphia 17 (Davikins 81, Socramento 28 | Richmond 181.

Major College Scores

EAST Brooklyn Col. 95. Cent. Conne Bucknell M. Delaware 🚳 Connecticut 85, Miomi 62 Loyela Marymouti 84, Marist 80 Ma-Baitimore County 82, SI. Francis, Pa. 63 nmouth, N.J. 92, Northe Niogaro 69, Rider 44 Pitisburgh 77, Seton Half 68 Rhode Island 74, Temple 62

Siena 82. Lovela, Md. 64 Sl. John's 79, Villanova di Syrocuse 100, Boston Col Ala. Birmingham 90. Seuthern U. 72 Alabama St. 165. Tennessee St. 81 Copple St. 46. S. Corpling St. 74 Florida St. 197, N.C.-Asheville St Georgia Southern 115, West Georgio 94 Georgia St. 88, Cent. Florida 71 Georgia Tech 82, Richmond 75 Kentucky 91, Noire Dame 70 Liberty 64. Bryon, 47 Louisville, 46, Houston 56

Liberty 64. Bryon, 47
Louisville, 46, Hoeston 56
Middle Tenn, 166, Ordi Roberte 78,

B Nichells St. 41, NW Louisland 79
North Carolina 78, Purdue 50
Routerd 64, Stefson 27
South Alaborna LL, Jacksonville 75
St. Bannventher 73, Mercer 61
Winthrop 70, Lynchburg 61
Cleveland 51, 52, Kent 49
Creforno 61, 9, Illinois 60
To roke 54, Colorado 51, 48
Ya Kanaya 79, Pepetraine 73, OT
Marquette 92, Chicaga 51, 55
N. Illinois 77, Valuarulan 64
Nabraska 57, Toleido 52
Chia 51, 21, Penn 51, 63
Chia 51, Penn 51, 72
Chia 51

FAR WEST
Arthma 82, New Orleans 64
California 92, Colymbia 64
Kanaca St. 71, Wyoming 65
Lang Beach St. 46, Son Jose St.,
Montona 62, Water St. 60
Montona 62, Water St. 60
Montona 64, Botse St. 39
Newada 86, Idoha 79
New Mexico St. 75, Ido Living 70
New Mexico St. 75, Ido Living 70 New Mexico St. 75, UC Irvine 71 New Mexico St. 75, UC Irvine 71
Oregon 51, 104, Secromento St. 89
Son Diego 72, Nevv 76
Son Froncisco 71, DePaul 34
Sonda Ciora 45, Secrya Masson 58
Stantord 87, S. Uran 71
UC Santa Borbara 68, Pocific IL 53
UNILV 86, Col 51, Fullertan 74
Yate 69, Son Diego St. 42

CAMPBELL COMPERENCE Vancouver Winnipes Calgary Los Angeles Edmonton

San Jose (10), Weinrich (1). Shots on Soul: Pittable (on Billington) 1-10-14. New Jersey Eagles (5), Olousson (13), MacDermid (7); Neely (11, Shots on good: Winnipeg (on Leme-in, DelGoldice) 16-7-7—30. Sector (on Essenso) 12-11-11-34.

N.Y. Rougers Art. Chicoso 8 8 3-3 Memchinov (181, Mezsier (20) 2, Graves (8); Roenick (29) 2, Sutter (111, Shots on speci. New York (on Bettour) 9-8-25, Chicoso (on Rich-tert 20-10-17-47, St. Louis Ballows (161; Chose (1), Hull 1381, Octob (7), G.Covallini (9), Emerson (13) 2, Stets on sect; Alinnesate (on Joseph) 12-13-14—39, St. Louis (on Wakaluk) 3-14-6—25.

(17), McIntyre (2), Taylor (5), Rabitallie (19), Millen (3), Shots on seal; Edmonton Con Hru-Finel
Switzerierad 2, Czechoslovekia 1: Ma

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

North Division W. L. T. Pis DF GA 25 11 4 50 152 121

On 1-1
Postovski (13); Culter (11), Verbeck (12) 2.
Yoke (1), Shots on east; Guebec (on Sidor-klewiczi 10-11-7-28, Hartland (on Tuenutt) 4.
12-11-27. Mandervilla, let wing, to Teronto tor Gory Leeman, right wing; Craig Beruba, left wing: Michel Petit and Alexander Godynyuk, de-langemen, and Jell Reese, goaltender. NEW JERSEY—Sent Alexander Senack, canter, to Utica, American Hockey League.

POOTBALL
Noticed Feetball Learus
HOUSTON—Put Doug Smith detensive
tockle on injured reserve. Activated Rick
Graf. Hepbacker, from Injured reserve.
KANSAS CITY—Signed John Housy, safety. Put Tracy Rogers, linebacker, on Injured re-

TO OUR READERS IN FRANCE

MONTANASTATE-Normed Tom Cable us

Switzeriand 2, Czechostovakia 1; Manuela Maleevo-Fragniere, Switzeriand, del, Helen Sukava, 4-2, 4-1; Jakob Hiosek, Switzeriand, del, Karel Novocak, 4-4, 4-1; Plavack, and Sukava del, Lilgek and Maleevo-Fragniera, 4-8, BP NATIONALS

In Welliagton, New Zeshadd
Quorterfinata
Alexander Volkav (11, Russia, del, Liber Namecak, Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 6-1; Malivol Wosłanaton (41, U.S., del, Diago Norotaa, Ilo-(y.3-4, 3-2) retirod; Lors Kasjovski, Germant, del, Kelly Everaden, New Zesiand, 3-4-1,4-2; Jeff Tarango, U.S., del, Paul Haurhuis (2), Neitherlands, 7-4, 114-12), 6-3,
AUSTRALIAN HARDCOURT

In Adelaide

SIDELINES

se (20), Murphy [16] 2) Den

HOPMAN CUP

(7-4); Christian Bersström, Swedon, del, Olivier Detailine (7), Franca, 6-1, 6-3; Corl-Uwe Steeb (6); Germany, del, Thomas Engylst, Swedon, 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (7-4).

DANONE QUEENSLAND DPEN

In Brisbone, Australia

Quartermon Debble Graham (17), U.S., del. Mana Endo. Debble Graham (14), Australia.

CRICKET

New South Wales Country: 220-8

West Incles wan by 44 runs
THREE-DAY MATCH
New Zealand E.P. vs. England. First Day
Friday, in Hamilton, New Zealand
New Zealand Emerging Players 1st lamings:
1764 dec.
England 1st innings: 15-1, of close of play

TRANSCHOOLS

BASEBALL

CHICAGO-Named Jim Essign

Jured list, Signed Stephen Thompson NOCKEY National Hockey Lessue

BOSTON—Traded Gary Galley, defense non, and Wes Walz, center, la Philodelphik or Gord Murphy, defensemon, Brian Debbin

ight when and 1992 third-reard draft pick. CALGARY—Traded Doop Glimour, cet-er; Jamie Mocoun and Ric Natiress delense-

erville, lett wine, la Toranto for Gary

men: Rick Womsley, gentlender, and Kent

FOOTBALL

eague scout.

Swiss Capture First Hopman Cup

PERTH, Australia (AP) - Switzerland rode victories by Manuela Maleeva-Fragnière and Jakob Hlasek to victory over Czechoslovakia and its first title in the Hopman Cup team tennis tournament on Friday. Quarterfisols Bryon Shetton, U.S. det, Radolphe Gilbert, Maleeva-Fragnière won the women's singles, beating Helena Sukova, 2, 6-4, in 65 minutes, then Hlasek won the men's singles, needing only ca, 7-5, 6-4; Goran Ivanisevic (1), Yupo-a, def. Marc Rosset, Switzerland, 6-4, 7-6 an hour to defeat Karel Novacek. 6-4, 6-4. The Czechs defeated the Swiss

team in the mixed doubles. Maleeva-Fragnière played superbly against the more powerful Sukova. She defused Sukova's potentially devastating serve and hit solid groundstrokes. Hlasek's power continually frustrated Novacek, who was within one warning of being defaulted. He was given a code violation warning for racket abuse in the first set and had a point deducted for ball abuse in the second set, when he hit a ball out of bounds.

Indians Plan Super Bowl Protest

Debble Groham (17), U.S., del. Mama Endo. Japan, 6-2, 6-2; Nicole Previs (14), Australia, del. Andrea Temesvari, Hungary, 6-2, 6-9; Ro-chel McGuillon (8), Australia, del. Cicudia Kotide-Kilsch, Germany, 6-3, 6-3; Mosdalena Mateeva (10), Bulsario, del. Rodia Zruba-kova (4), Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 7-5. MINNEAPOLIS (AP) - The National Football League has invited representatives of the American Indian Movement to meet about minority affairs, but an AIM leader said Friday that a Super Bowl protest THIRD TESTS
Australia vs. India, Second Day
Priday, in Sydney
Australia ist funings: 513 (124 overa)
India 1st funings: 103-2 (56 overa), of stumos
SYL Lanko vs. Politistos, Second Day
Friday, in Feissalabos, Politistos
SYL Lanko 1st funings: 246 ell out, of funch
ONE-DAY MATCH
West Indias vs. New South Wales Country
Friday, in Armidale, Australia
West Indies: 264-81 would continue as scheduled.

AIM leaders said they would rally outside the Metrodome on Super Bowl Sunday, Jan. 26, to protest the racist use of Indian mascots, nicknames and symbols by the Washington Redskins, Kansas City Chiefs nd other professional sports teams.

The only way we will stop protesting is if they'll change the names, drop the mascots and logos and create some educational opportunities for Indian people," said the group's director, Clyde Bellecourt. David Cornwell, the NFL's assistant counsel and director of equal employment. sent a letter on behalf of the NFL commissioner, Paul Tagliabue, to Bellecourt on Thursday. The letter invited him to a meeting in Minneapolis next Thursday to "discuss Super Bowl-related minority affairs."

Surgery for Liverpool Star Rush

LIVERPOOL (Combined Dispatches) — Liverpool's Welsh interna-tional soccer striker lan Rush, who has been sidelined since mid-November after a knee operation, needs further surgery that will keep out American League
DETROIT—Jox Robertson, scouting direcof action for another month, the club said.

Formerly with Juventus in Italy, Rush, 30, has missed half of the current English season because of an Achilles tendon injury and then a knee cartilage problem that needed surgery. The Liverpool manager, Graeme Sonness, said Thursday that a new swelling had developed Reague Scout,

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

NBA—Fined Charlotte, Houston and NY.

Kalcassigoue cuch for violating league rule mai

probibits home teams from practicine on Jan. 1.

ATLANTA—Signed Marian Wiley, suord.

Wolved Gary Leonard, center.

ANNESOTA—Claimed Mark Randall, for
mark of workers. around the knee and a club doctor had recommended another operation • St. Etienne is to replay its controversial match against the French champion Olympique Marseille on Jan. 29. St. Etienne won the match on Oct. 19, 1-0. But Jean-Pierre Papin, Marseille's star striker, missed the game because he was allegedly hit by a beer bottle thrown by a St. Etienne rard, off waivers. ORLANDO—Put Scott Skiles, guard, on insupporter as he got off the team bus before the match. Marseille had

Red Sox Finalize Deal With Viola

BOSTON (AP) - Frank Viola's signing with the Boston Red Sox is

The Red Sox made the announcement Thursday after reviewing medical reports on the left-handed pitcher's condition. Viola had elbow and finger problems last season, when he played for the New York Mets. He became a free agent after the season and agreed in principle Dec. 20 to a three-year, \$13.9 million contract making him the fourth-highest paid pitcher. It was subject to Viola passing medical tests to the Red Sox's satisfaction. "We're really happy the contract with Frank is resolved," said the Red Sox's general manager, Lou Gorman. "He is an excellent addition to our pitching staff."

For the Record

government official said Friday.

The record-breaking Grand National winner Red Rum is suffering from a blocked artery and is seriously ill at age 27, his trainer, Ginger McCain, said Friday. Three-time winner of the world's most gruelling steeplechase, as well as twice runner-up, Red Rum became a celebrity in the 1970s after his spectacular victories at Aintree. The Charlotte Hornets, New York Knicks and Houston Rockets were

fined \$10,000 apiece on Thursday by the National Basketball Association for practicing on New Year's Day, A league rule, reached in accord with the players' union, prohibits a team from practicing on Dec. 25 and Jan. 1 Juan Amorio Semaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, has been made a marquis by King Juan Carlos I of Spain, a The Proud and Fighting Irish

By Mark Maske

Washington Post Service NEW ORLEANS - In the af- still have their first Southeastern Dame coach, talked about making a triumphant return to the local restaurant at which a waiter had

told him that the difference between the Irish and Cheerios was that Cheerios belonged in a bowl It had been two long and trying months since Holtz and his players had reveled in much of anything and they weren't about to let the

moment slip by uneherished Notre Dame hasn't been reduced to playing for pride often since Holtz arrived at the school six seasons ago and returned the program to its traditional college football pedestal. Yet some of the most gratifying of victories are born from the most dire of circumstances, and Notre Dame's 39-28 victory over then-No. 3 Florida in the Sugar Bowl on New Year's Day certainly registered high on the sat-

isfaction meter for the Irish. "There's never been a game since I've been at Notre Dame where I didn't think we could win," Holtz said Thursday. "As a coach, you always have to think that you can find a way to win, pull one out of the hat somehow. Let's just say that I felt like we were walking a thinner tightrope than usual in this one."

Indeed, it appeared to be almost microscopically thin coming into the game. Notre Dame's defense had yielded 112 points in its final three regular season games, and Holtz had rankled more than a few of his players since taking over the defensive reins for his just-departed assistant. Gary Darnell, It wasn't exactly a shock that the Ga-tors' quarterback Shane Matthews broke Sugar Bowl records across the board (some of them held by his coach, Steve Spurrier) on Wednes-day with his 28-fnr-58, 370-yard

sing performance. But Florida's nther recordbreaking performer was Arden Czyzewski, who kieked a Sugar Bowl-best five field goals - a mixed bag for the Gators, since they were scoring by threes instead of by sevens. And when the 58th (and highest-scoring) Sugar Bowl was done, the heroes were Notre Dame's flexible-but-timely defense and Irish fullback Jerome Bettiswhose late-night exploits included three touchdown runs within a three-minute span late in the fourth quarter to cap his team's 32-point second half.

So Spurrier - whose team fell to No. 7 in the final Associated Press poll, while Notre Dame rose from 18th to No. 13 -was left to lament the Gators' offensive wastefulness. and the pro-Florida crowd went home muttering about the missing crown jewel from what nonetheless remains the school's best-ever foot-

Notre Dame Returns to Winning Ways in Sugar Bowl ball season. The Gators' 10 wins Clint Johnson fumbled away the

> But they expected to be leaving here with a first Sugar Bowl victory also in hand — and perhaps even a

national championship as well.

"This game will hurt for a long time," Florida tailhack Errict Rhett

'Let's just say that I felt like we were walking a thinner tightrope than usual in this one.' Lou Holtz,

Notre Dame coach

takes. Notre Dame was better than us. hut I don't think they have a better overall team."

The Irish (10-3), in fact, were in danger of being blown out early. Matthews guided the Gators 85 yards on the opening drive for a Notre Dame was slipping from the

still are their all-time best, and they ensuing kickoff.

At the hreak, Holtz decided to become more bullish. He went to his ground attack almost exclusively thereafter - 39 of Notre Dame's second-half plays were rushing attempts - and the Irish's mix of trap blocking and the straightahead running of Bettis, Rodney Culver and Tony Brooks proved oh-so-effective. Notre Dame piled up 245 of its 279 rushing yards after

"We ended up being a bend-hut-don't-hreak defense," Holtz said. "That wasn't the plan. We wanted to put more pressure on than we did. But we felt like when we got backed up in there, we could change some coverages and force some field goals."

And in the final stages, it was Bettis — a 5-foot-11 (1.8 meter). 247-pound (112-kilogram) sophosaid. "We made too many mis- more - who took over, smashing through the middle of a sagging Florida defense for scoring rum bles of 3, 49 and 39 yards.

"We had something to prove to people," Bettis said. "We didn't

want anyone to get the idea that

louchdown, and Noire Dame's

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DAVE BARRY

Sex Maniacs of the Sea

M lAMi — I had hoped that we could get the new year under way without any reports of ecologically dangerous shellfish attacking women's undergarments, but I see now that I was a fool.

I have here an alarming news article written by Christopher Taylot of the Waterlown (New York) Daily Times and sent in by several alett readers. The headline, which I am not making up. reads: "Large Colony of Zehra Mussels Found Clinging to Big Brassiere.

in case you haven't heard, the zebra mussel is a hot new environmental threat. Forget the killer bees. Oh, sure, they got a lot of scary headlines — "Killer Bees Sighted in Mexico": "Killer Bees Sighted in Texas": "Killer Bees Become Amway Distributors" - but they never lived up to their potential. Whereas at this very moment, the zebra mussel is raging out of control in the Great Lakes region. Well okay. maybe "taging" is a strong term. You rarely hear swimmers being advised: "If you see a mussel, try to remain calm, and whatever you do. DON'T PROVOKE IT."

Nevertheless we have reason to fear the zehra mussel, which gets its name from the fact that it roams the plains of Africa in giant herds.

No. seriously, it gets its name from its striped shell, which grows to about an incb long. About five years ago, a group of zebra mussels, possibly carrying forged passports, came from Europe to the Great Lakes in the bilge water of a European ship, and they've been reproducing like crazy ever since. They are the Sex Maniacs of the Sea. Here's a quote from an August 1991 Washington Post article:

Each female can produce 30,000 eggs a year, leading to buge colonies of billions of the animals clinging to every available surface. Recently, marine biologists have discovered concentrations reaching 700.000 mussels a cubic yard." So apparently spaying them on an in-dividual hasis is out of the question. But something has to be done. Controlling them could cost billions of dollars - money that will bave to come out of the pockets of the scumballs who wrecked the savings-and-loan industry. No! That was another joke! The

money will of course come from lowlife taxpayers such as yourself, which is why you need to stay inthe giant-brassiere angle. Here are the key quotes from the Watertown

Daily Times story:
"A large brassiere pulled from waters near the Genesee River at Rochester was carrying the largest colony of zebra mussels found so

far in Lake Ontario . . The brassiere - and the mussels — are now under observation at the Department of Environmental Conservation Fisheries Research Station at Cape Vincent.

"DEC Supervisory Aquatic Biologist Gerard C. LeTendre said the bra was scooped up while DEC staff were trawling for dead lake trout neat the Genesee River. . . . Because of the size of the garment, Mr. LeTendre said, more than 100 mussels had managed to attach

themselves to it. Whoever that bra belonged to was of large proportions.' Mr. Le-Tendre said. 'It was buge.' "

in an effort to get to the bottom of this, I called the research station and grilled Gerard LeTendre.

"Is it true," I said, "that you have a large brassiere under observa-"It's really just in a box in my office." be said. "The newspaper

made it sound like we have it in an aquarium." He also said they still don't know who owns the bra "We know it's a four-book bra." he said. "But it didn't belong to a

large person. It was just a very well-He said that many people have

offered suggestions about what to do with the bra, including "holding a Cinderella-type contest to see who it fits."

For now, however, the mystery remains unsolved. Meanwhile, the zebra mussels continue to multiply. Even as you read these words, a buge colony of them could be clustering ominously around a Sears catalogue that fell overboard, nudging it open to the foundationgarments section. It is a chilling thought and until the authorities come up with a plan of action, I am urging everybody to take the sensi-ble precaution of developing a nervous facial tic. Also, if you MUST wear a brassiere, please wear it on the outside, where the Department of Environmental Conservation can keep an eye on it. Thank you.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

The Big Apple: Losing Its Bite?

By William Glaberson

New York Times Service

New York — Without quite noticing
it the New York it, the New York area, home of the ultimate American city, has transformed itself into a sprawling, dispersed region that more than ever resembles Los Angeles, where a movie at the multiplex or a trip to Bridgewater Commons in New Jersey has become as much a day out as a journey to Lincoln Center or Herald Square.

In place of a "the-subway-can-get-methere" attitude that survived the first moves to the suburbs from places like the Grand Concourse in the Bronx or Flatbush in Brooklyn, a new culture has taken hold. Many residents in the ring of communities around the city never lived in the five boroughs, hardly ever visit the city and do not care much about what happens there.

A recent New York Times poll reflects the weakening ties between New York City and the region around it. The poll found that many residents in the communities that surround the city work near where they live, hop and entertain themselves outside New York City more than ever before and feel that the city is unimportant to them.

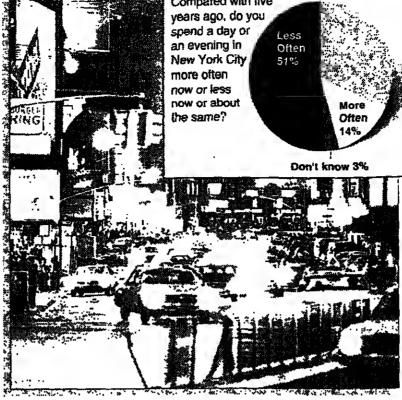
"The city has moved out here." said Russell J. Hogdahl, who is taising his family in Riverdale Borough, New Jersey, and commutes to his chemical engineering job in Edgewater, New Jersey, "There's no need to go across the bridge."

He said he would rather go to the Meadow-lands in East Rutherford, New Jersey, than to Madison Square Garden, and he prefers the Macy's in Paramus to the one in Herald Square. Hogdahl was one of those surveyed for the poll who agreed to a follow-up inter-

The Times' poll confirmed trends of decentralization and increasing disaffection with cities that have been transforming other areas across the United States. But the findings, urban policy experts said, challenge New Yorkers' chauvinistic view that their region is different from other places that have spawned strip malls and suburban sprawl and have left their metropolitan centers

"In the '50s and '60s, people moved to the suburbs and they cut the first tie to the city." said Norman J. Glickman, the director of the Rutgers University Center for Utban Policy Research. "In the '60s and '70s, retail stores moved and people severed the second ne. Now the jobs have moved. So people no longer need to go to the city to live, to work, to shop or to play."

In the Times poll, conducted in November. 51 percent of those who live in the New York area outside the five boroughs said events in the city have "hardly any impact" on their daily lives. That was a sharp increase from



Larry Davis/Los Angeles Times, NYT chart

1978, when only 39 percent gave that answer

The poll found that 51 percent of those who live outside the city say they spend a day ot an evening in New York less often than they did five years ago, that more than two-thirds tarely or never shop in the city and that about 6 in 10 principal wage earners work in their own counties, not in the city.

More than three-quarters of the people sur veved said they would not need to go into New York City to see doctors, lawyers or accountants and, in a continuing sign of a shifting way of life, more than 4 in 10 said that, even to see a concert or a play, they could find what they like nearer home than in the city that offers Broadway and Carnegie Hall,

Glickman said the New York area is now "L.A. East." a spread-out, automobile reliant community in which suburhan residents find it hard to understand what the problems of the urban world have 10 do with them.

Mitchell L. Moss, the director of the New York University Urban Research Center, said, "We have seen the creation of a suburban culture in New York." It is marked, he said, by a dispersion of population across a broad area, a homogenization of cultural offerings through such ubiquitous institutions as mulitplex movie theaters and shopping options that rival or duplicate those available

"You do miss something," said Howard J. Feinstein, who lives and owns an interior landscaping business in Fairfield County. Connecticut. "You don't have the ideas, the vitality. New York is New York."

But like many of those interviewed. Fein stein, who said he considers himself a New Yorker, provided a litany of reasons not to go into the city, tanging from fear of crime to the irritation and expense of everything from doing business to spending a night out.

Growing up on Long Island in a different time, he said life was focused on the city; the men went there every day, and everyone else went whenever they could,

As a young adult, Feinstein, who is 40, worked in the city, too, as his father always had. Then, he said, he and the city changed He gave up the chance to take over his father's window-cleaning business, then gave up on working in the city altogether.

And in recent years, he said, he has found that he uses the city more like a tourist than a resident, visiting it only four or five times a

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A New Stones Suspicion

member, was found dead in the ists," he said. swimming pool of his London home a few weeks after parting company with the rest of the band, citing differences over musical policy. Wyman said in an interview published in the Paris newspaper Liberation on Friday: "A few years ago 1 met one of his illegitimate daughters that nobody bad known about untilthen. She told me she was epileptic-but that her mother wasn't." The 55year-old bass guitarist added: "When she described the symptoms I suddenly realized that's exactly what happened to Brian all the time.

... Despite the brandy and barbiturates he kept taking, I think it must have been a fit that hit him in his pool." The coroner's report con-cluded that Jones suffered "death by misadventure." and medical evidence suggested that a weak heart caused by a childhood illness contributed to his death at 27.

A second child, a daughter, has been born to Bruce Springsteen and Patti Scialfa, at least according to an unscheduled announcement. The birth was revealed by the rock star's friend Little Stevie Van Zandt on a television show, but no confirmation could be obtained from the Springsteen's New York publicist. Scialfa, a former member of Springsteen's E Street Band, gave birth to the couple's son, Evan James, 17 months ago.

At age 78, the Hollywood composer, conductor and arranger Walter Scharf thinks it's time to upgrade his image and purpose. The first to go is the Hollywood part. "From now on I'm going to write for perpetuity," Scharf says. An II-time Oscar nominee and winner of four Emmys and a Golden Globe, he says he is shifting his focus to opera, religion and world peace. On Jan. 28, Scharf will receive the Jewish National Fund's Tree of Life Award for the body of his work. He worked on the Barbra

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Bill Wyman of the Rolling Stones says he believes the death of the former group member Brian Jones in 1969 was caused by epilepsy rather than drink or drugs, as has been speculated lones regarded as the er than drink or drugs, as has been much speculated. Jones, regarded as the word Hollywood and use L.A. and speculated. Jones regarded as the word Hollywood and use L.A. and speculated. Stones' most musically adventurous refer to actors as performing and

> Crown-Prince Frederik of Denmark spent some time in a police station after a woman friend who was driving him home from a holiday party was stopped on suspicion of drunk driving, the police in Co-penhagen confirmed Friday. Fre-derik, 23, was a passenger in a royal car being driven by Marie Louise Assumed when they were stopped by a patrol in Copenhagen, the Berlingske Tidende newspaper said. Frederik accompanied Asmund, a fashion model, to a police station; where she was given an alcohol test, the report said. The duty officer at the Nyrupsgade police precinct confirmed that the prince and his date arrived together at the station after midnight and that charges were being prepared against As-mund. He declined to elaborate, but the police report mentioned that the crown prince "was heavily under the influence of alcohol," the paper said. Members of the royal family are immune from prosecus: tion, but the incident provoked press criticism of the prince's behavior and calls for his mother, Queen Margrethe II, to discipline the heir to the throne.

In a symbolic blow to what's left. of communism, the mayor of Moscow has decided to hand over the building housing a museum dedicated to ideology's founders to a group of Russian aristocrats, Tasésaid Friday. The opulent 18th-century mansion that has housed the Marx and Engels Museum since it opened in 1962, and which was one of the jewels of the vast property holdings of the defunct Soviet Communist Party, will be turned over to the Union of Descendants of Russian Nobility. The museum "could fit its entire exposition into a much smaller space," said Vladimir Malynishuk, a spokesman for. Mayor Gavrill K. Popov, But Vasily Kuznetsov, the museum's director, Streisand film "Funny Girl." with said Russian President Boris Yelf-Danny Kaye making "Hans Chris- sin took control of the premises in tian Andersen," and on five Elvis September, along with several oth-Presley movies, among others. "1 er party buildings,

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